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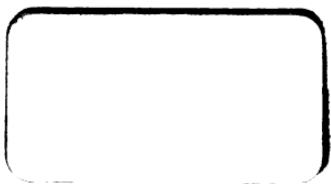
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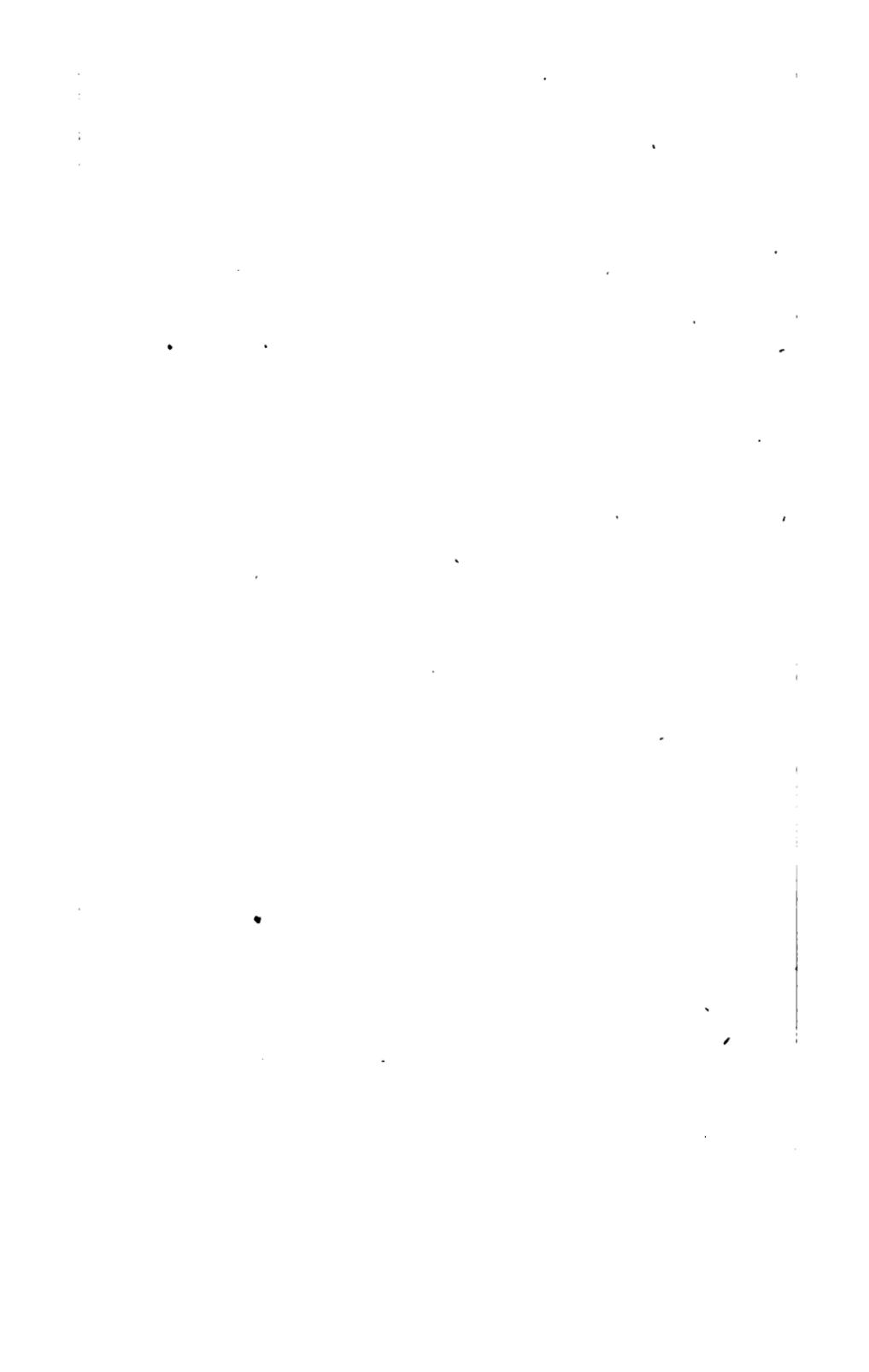
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KEY
TO THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE



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A KEY
TO THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE;

BEING

AN EASY AND COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ACQUIRING
THIS USEFUL TONGUE,

WITH

German Spelling, Vocabulary, Exercises, Reading Lessons,

AND A

MOST USEFUL CATECHISM,

FORMING A COMPLETE SYSTEM BY ITSELF,

BY

BARON VON ANDLAU.

GOTHIC HOUSE, CLAPHAM RISE, LONDON.

LONDON:

CHARLES H. LAW, 131, FLEET STREET.
(LATE SOUTER AND LAW).

M.DCCC.LI.

303 C. 10.



P R E F A C E.

THE object of those who devote their energies to the acquirement of the German language is, to be enabled to write and converse with ease on the common topics of life. But their progress is frequently retarded by the use of Grammars calculated to perplex beginners by the variety of numerous rules, exceptions and explanations. There is no want of such grammars; but that there is a want of a concise work compressing the rules, and enabling learners to make themselves quickly masters of the language is still strongly felt.

The present volume is intended to supply this desideratum; and the method adopted will, it is hoped, be found efficient. The form of questions and answers laid down in the "Catechism," page 67, directs at once to the practical way of acquiring the German language by conversation. The master, after having gone through the groundwork, so useful to the beginner, will repeat to the pupil one or more questions; he will explain the subject if further elucidation should be necessary; he will suggest questions to see whether all is rightly understood; and he will finally direct the student to write down from dictation the German translation of the questions treated in the lessons.

It has been often said, that a continental language could not, in private lessons, be taught by conversation, because the materials for conversation were wanting. Now, here

the German language itself is made the subject of conversation, and materials are offered sufficient for the completion of a course of lessons.

This work is especially composed for the use of the "*German, French, and English Protestant Institute*" at Gothic House, Clapham Rise, London, the original select Establishment where the foreign languages are successfully cultivated, and taught by resident Masters, Graduates of Continental Universities.

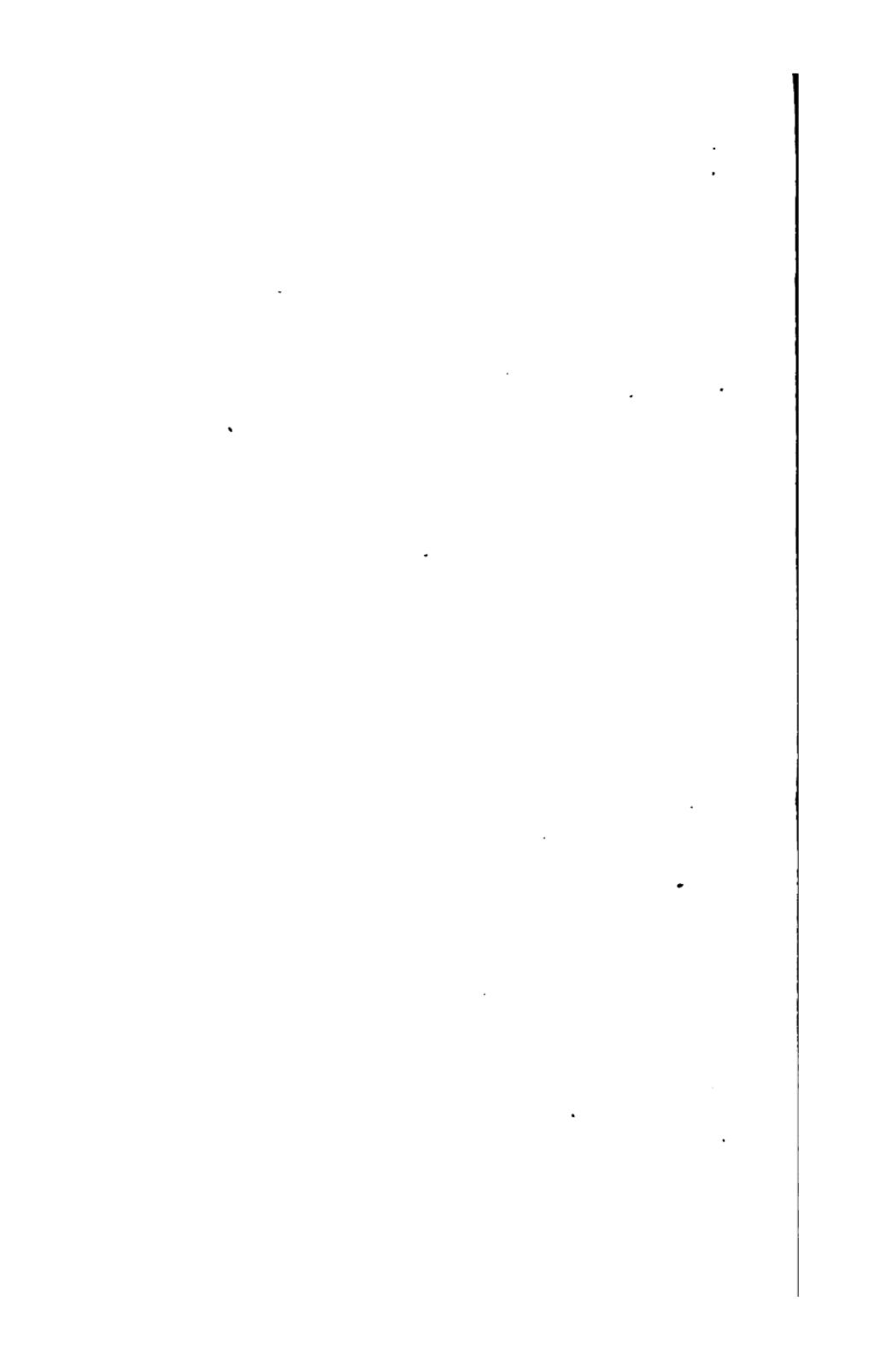
The knowledge of the German language opens a rich source of profit to the man of business, and of pleasure to the man of taste; its study has, therefore, become necessary to every one who has pretensions to a liberal education, or who wishes successfully to make his way in the world. A distinguished author, Professor *Napier* of Edinburgh, says in the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*," vol. x. p. 486:—
" The knowledge of the German people probably exceeds
" that of every other. They have men of eminence in
" every department of literature, and can enumerate those
" who have made discoveries or improvements in every
" branch of science. It is not, however, so much from the
" merits of their eminent men, great and extensive they
" have been, as from the general diffusion of knowledge
" that the character of this nation must be estimated."

Every year great numbers resort from this country to Germany for amusement or business. It is hoped, that they, as well as the students, who by private lessons wish to acquire the German language, will derive great advantage from the use of this work.

THE AUTHOR.

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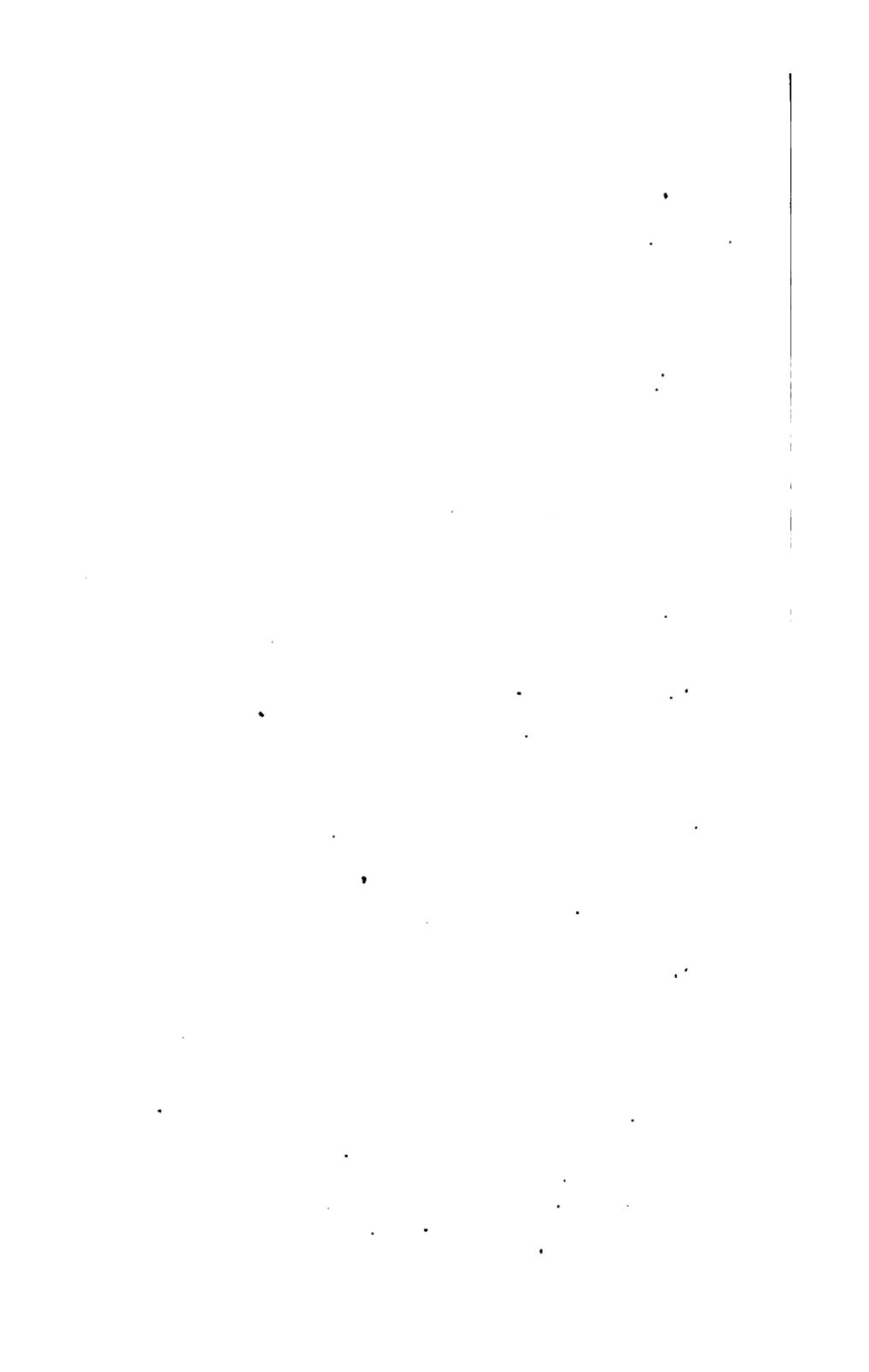
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The German Alphabet in Writing.

t. a.	A. a.	O. o.	O. o.
B. b.	B. b.	P. p.	P. p.
Z. c.	Z. c.	Q. q.	Q. q.
D. d.	D. d.	R. r.	R. r.
E. e.	E. e.	S. s.	S. s.
F. f.	F. f.	St. st.	F. f.
G. g.	G. g.	T. t.	T. t.
H. h.	H. h.	U. u.	U. u.
I. i.	I. i.	V. v.	V. v.
J. j.	J. j.	W. w.	W. w.
K. k.	K. k.	X. x.	X. x.
L. l.	L. l.	Y. y.	Y. y.
M. m.	M. m.	Z. z.	Z. z.
N. n.	N. n.	ö	ü

Aller Anfang ist schwer.



A KEY
TO
THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

THE GERMAN ALPHABET

(AS IN ENGLISH CONSISTING OF TWENTY-SIX LETTERS).

(das Deutsche Alphabet.)

German.	English.		Name.	Pronunciation.
À	a	A	a Ah	As <i>a</i> in arm, part, <i>Gabe</i> , <i>Land</i> , <i>Anfang</i> .
ß	b	B	b Bay or beh	ball, <i>Bedingung</i> , <i>Bab</i> .
Œ	c	C	c Tsay or tseh	as <i>k</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , and as <i>ts</i> before <i>e</i> and <i>i</i> , <i>Concert</i> , <i>Centner</i> .
Ð	d	D	d Day or deh	door, <i>Dach</i> , <i>Land</i> .
È	e	E	e Ay or ey	as <i>a</i> in fame, and <i>e</i> in emperor, <i>nehmen</i> , <i>Geld</i> .
Ӄ	f	F	f Eff	father, <i>finden</i> , <i>Feile</i> .
Ӄ	g	G	g Ghay or gay	as <i>g</i> in go when initial, and as <i>ch</i> in the Scotch <i>loch</i> , when final, <i>Göld</i> , <i>wenig</i> .
Ӄ	h	H	h Hah	<i>Hand</i> , <i>Hand</i> , <i>Schuh</i> .
Ӄ	i	I	i Ee or e	like <i>i</i> in ill, in, <i>Sign</i> , <i>Wille</i> .
Ӄ	j	J	j Jod or yot	as <i>y</i> in yes, yellow, <i>Jagd</i> , <i>ja</i> .
Ӄ	k	K	k Kah	as in English, but never mute; king, <i>Kunst</i> , <i>Knabe</i> .
Ӄ	l	L	l Ell or el	<i>lamb</i> , <i>Land</i> , <i>loben</i> .
Ӄ	m	M	m Em	<i>mat</i> , <i>Mann</i> , <i>munter</i> .
Ӄ	n	N	n En	name, <i>nennen</i> .
Ӄ	o	O	o Oh	as <i>o</i> in object, hot, bone, <i>Gott</i> .
Ӄ	p	P	p Pay or Peh	<i>pay</i> , <i>Probe</i> .
Ӄ	q	Q	q Koo	queen, <i>Quelle</i> .
Ӄ	r	R	r Err	<i>rose</i> , <i>Mose</i> , <i>retten</i> .

German.	English.	Name.	Pronunciation.
S	s	S	Ess
T	t	T	Tay or teh
U	u	U	Uo
V	v	V	Fow
W	w	W	Vay
X	x	X	Iks or ix
Y	y	Y	Ipsilon
Z	z	Z	Tsett
			zeal, Seite (side), segen, Eis.
			tell, Tasse.
			full, Ufer.
			as <i>f</i> in English, Vogel.
			as the <i>v</i> in English, vinegar, Wind, Wand.
			mixt, Alexander, taxiren.
			Hyssop, Ysop, Synagoge.
			tsiffer, Biffer, Bunder.

1. The letters of the alphabet are divided into vowels and consonants. A *vowel* is an articulate sound which is formed without the help of any other sound; a *consonant* is an articulate sound which cannot be perfectly uttered by itself, but wants the help of a vowel. The letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, are vowels, the remainder are consonants.

2. Double vowels, or the same vowels repeated, indicate an extension of the sound, as *Haar*, *Meer*, excepting the cases when they belong to different syllables, as in *be-erdigen*, *to bury*.

3. Modified vowels are those whose original sound is altered by the addition of *e* placed *after* capital letters, but *over* small letters, and instead of which may also be used two dots in the following manner:—

Æ, å, ä, pronounced as *a* in hare, care, Rånber.

Œ, œ, ö, „ „ „ *eu* in the French *peu*, *feu*, Hören.

Üe, ü, ü, „ „ „ *u* in the French *du*, *Betrüben*.

ä, ö, ü: when written with capital letters, Æ, œ, Üe.

4. A *diphthong* is the double sound of two united vowels, viz.:—

Åu, pronounced as *ou* in House, Bau.

Åi, ay, „ „ *y* in sky, Kaiser.

Œi, ey, „ „ *y* in by, elig.

Eu, eu, pronounced nearly as *oi* in oil; Feuer, *fire*, in sound different from Feier, *celebration*.

* * * e after i is never pronounced in German, but serves to lengthen the i. The capital Y does not exist in any German word.

5. The *double consonants* are ch ch, sch sch, ck ck, ff ff, pf pf, ph ph, ss ss, sz sz, st st, tz tz; as die Milch, der Busch, der Blick, der Knopf, Ephau, Philosophie, Wildniss, heiß, Eros.

FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

b at the end of words as p, in lieb, gab, leep, gaap.

d " " " t, in Wind, vint.

g after i as ch, wenig, vanich.

h " t is mute, That, tawt.

h lengthens the vowel, as in ihm, thy, eem, een.

f is always pronounced like an English z, as in zeal, at the beginning of words or between two vowels; so, Siegel, reisen, etc.

ff* stronger than simple f, and ought to be used after a short vowel or diphthong; lassen, lässt, lass, Schloß, Schuß.

ß is stronger than simple f, and to be used after a long vowel or diphthong; heißen, heißt, heiß, Fuß, Schöß.

ß is used instead of f at the end of words, or syllables in compound words, as Reiß, rice, ausgeben, to give out.

v at the beginning of words as f, Vater, fater.

ð " " " tz, zu, tzoo.

REMARKS.

1. As it is almost impossible to give by description the real German sound of the letters and words, we advise the Pupil to hear them in their purity from the mouth of his teacher, who should be a native of the north of Germany, where the best German is generally spoken.

2. All substantives, and words used as such, begin with a capital letter, as well as the pronouns of persons we address; as for example Sie you, Du thou, Dein thine, Ihr your; in the plural sie is equivalent to the English pronoun they; sie she, and id I, are written with

* Generally, and according to old grammarians printed " daß," erroneously called sz when it ought to be ss, ff as Gass, Gluss.

small letters, except in the beginning of a sentence or after a full stop. Write *Ein* one, with a capital letter, in order to distinguish it from the article *ein* a.

3. In German every letter is pronounced as printed. The sound of the vowels especially is the same in long as in short syllables, whereas in English there is not always a mere difference of quantity, but a change of the sound: for instance, the vowel *e* in *mere* is pronounced quite differently from the same vowel *e* in *met*; but in German it is not so, for instance in the words *heben* and *hell* the vowel *e* has the same sound, which is only lengthened or shortened according to the quantity of the syllables; the same may be said about modified vowels. In *hören* and *hörner* there is only a difference of quantity, no change of the sound.

SPELLING LESSON (Buchstaben).

*ba, pa, mo, se, ve, wo, to, da, ma, il, el, li, nu, we,
neu, so, zu, fe, le, hi, ach, go, ca, je, wei, xe, ho, ha, ja,
ie, aß, öß, ar, al, ot, eb.*

ba, be, bi, bo, bu, bü, bää, bö,
fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, fü, fää, fö,
pa, pe, pi, po, pu, pü, pää, pö,
am, em, im, om, um, äm, öm, üm,
ma, me, mi, mo, mu, mä, mö, mü,
der, die, das, ich, du, er, wir, ihr, sie,
mir, dir, dich, mich, mein, dein, trau, schau, wem.

Read and commit to memory the following most useful and necessary vocabulary.

The days of the week.

(*Wochentage.*)

Sonntag, Sunday
Montag, Monday
Dienstag, Tuesday
Mittwoch, Wednesday
Donnerstag, Thursday
Freitag, Friday
Sonnabend or Samstag, Saturday.

The months of the year.

(*die Monate des Jahrs.*)

Januar, January
Februar, February
März, March
April, April
Mai, May
Juni or Juny, June
Juli or July, July,
August, August

September, September

October, October

November, November

December, December

The four seasons.

(die vier *Jahreszeiten*.)

Frühling, Spring

Sommer, Summer

Herbst, Autumn

Winter, Winter

The five parts of the world.

(die fünf *Welttheile*.)

Europa, Europe

Asien, Asia

Afrika, Africa

Amerika, America

Australien, Oceanica

The four cardinal points.

(die vier *Himmels-Gegenden*.)

Morgen—Osten, East

Abend—Westen, West

Mittag—Süden, South

Mitternacht—Norden, North

The five senses.

(die fünf *Sinne*.)

Sehen, to see

Hören, to hear

Riechen, to smell

Schmecken, to taste

Fühlen, to feel.

das Jahr, the year

der Monat, month

die Woche, week

der Tag, day

die Stunde, hour

eine Sekunde, a second

eine Minute, a minute

ein Augenblick, moment

ein Feiertag, holiday

ein Festtag, a festive day

Neujahr, new-year

Ostern, Easter

Michaelis, Michaelmas

Weihnachten, Christmas

der Morgen, the morning

der Vormittag, forenoon

der Mittag, noon

der Nachmittag, afternoon

der Abend, evening

die Nacht, night

die Mitternacht, midnight

der Mann, the man

die Frau, woman

das Kind, child

der Knabe, boy

das Mädchen, girl

das Fräulein, young lady

der Jüngling, youth

der Vater, father

die Mutter, mother

der Sohn, son

die Tochter, daughter

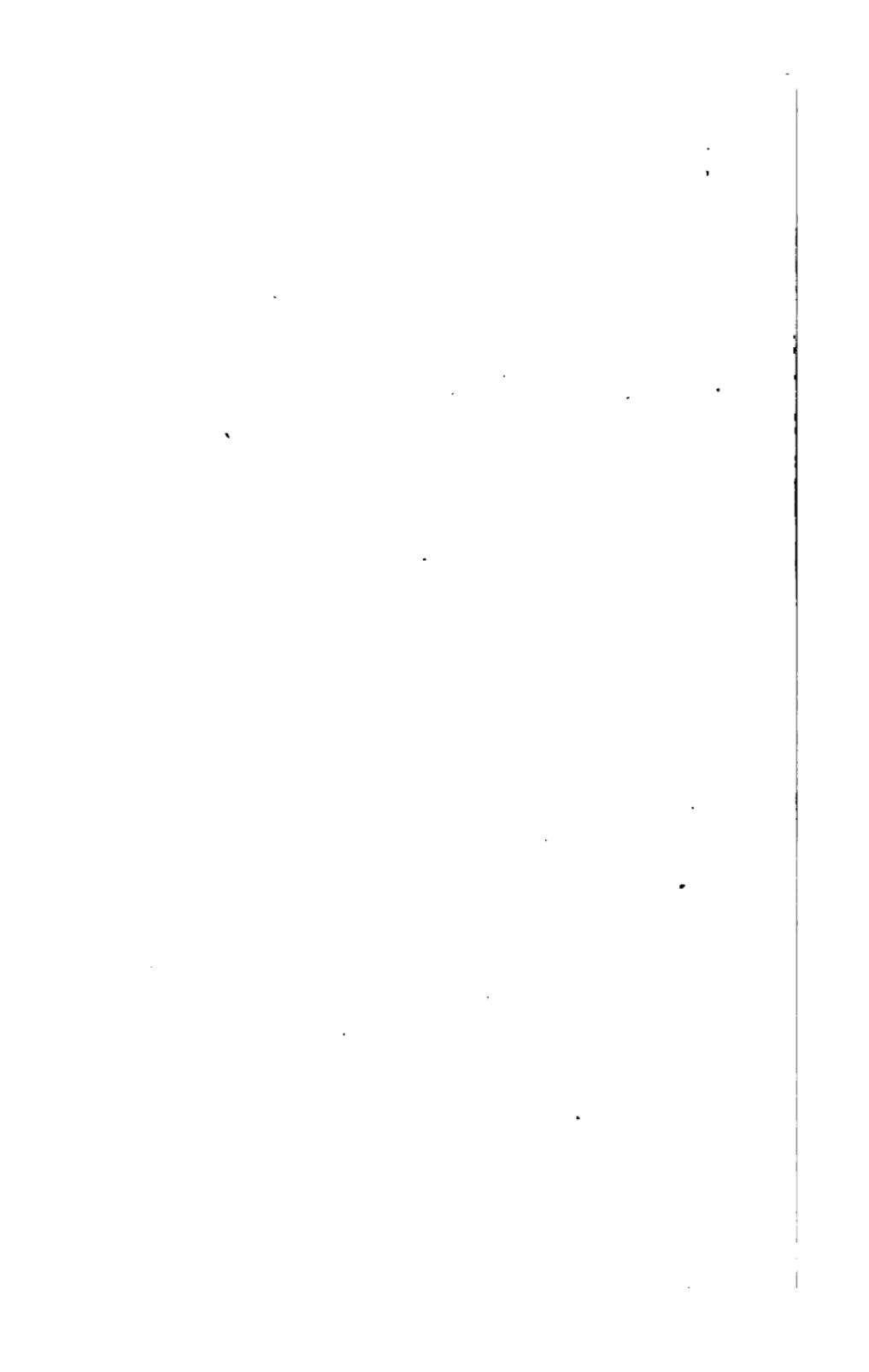
der Großvater, grandfather

die Großmutter, grandmother

der Enkel, grandson

die Enkelin, granddaughter

der Bruder, brother



Weintrauben, grapes	der Stiefel, boot
Erdbeeren, strawberries	die Stiefel, the boots
Himbeeren, raspberries	der Pantoffel, slipper
Stachelbeeren, gooseberries	die Pantoffeln, slippers
Johannisbeeren, currants	der Rock, coat
Blumen, plums	der Oberrock, overcoat, great-coat
Apfelsinen, oranges	die Uhr, watch
Erbse, peas	der Regenschirm, umbrella
Bohnen, beans	der Stock, stick
Salat, salad	der Stein, ring
ein Stück, a piece	der Kamm, comb
eine Gans, a goose	die Kleiderbürste, clothes-brush
eine Taube, a pigeon	die Stecknadel, pin
eine Ente, a duck	das Halstuch, neckcloth
ein Rebhuhn, a partridge	das Taschentuch, pocket-handkerchief
ein Fasan, a pheasant	die Mütze, cap
Wildpret, venison	das Handtuch, towel
ein Hase, a hare	—
ein Lachs, a salmon	die Thür, the door
eine Scholle, a sole	die Treppe, staircase
ein Hecht, a pike	das Zimmer, room
ein Aal, an eel	das Schlafzimmer, bedroom
eine Forelle, a trout	der Tisch, table
—	das Fenster, window
der Hut, the hat	der Stuhl, chair
der Knopf, button	der Spiegel, looking-glass
das Kleid, gown	der Leuchter, candlestick
die Weste, waistcoat	die Küche, kitchen
die Hosen, trousers	der Keller, cellar
der Mantel, cloak	der Hof, court yard
der Strumpf, stocking	das Bad, bath
die Strümpfe, stockings	die Badestube, bathroom
die Handschuhe, gloves	das Bett, bed
der Schuh, shoe	
ein paar Schuhe, a pair of shoes	

die Bank, form, bank
 das Bauer, cage
 die Leiter, ladder

der Hammer, the hammer
 die Zange, pincers
 die Säge, saw
 die Flasche, bottle
 der Kork, cork
 der Korkzieher, cork-screw
 der Teller, plate
 die Schüssel, dish
 das Messer, knife
 die Gabel, fork
 der Löffel, spoon
 das Glas, glass
 das Tischtuch, table-cloth
 das Holz, wood
 die Kreide, chalk
 das Eisen, iron
 das Kupfer, copper
 das Blei, lead
 der Stahl, steel
 das Blech, tin-plate
 das Siegellack, sealing-wax
 der Bleistift, pencil
 die Schieferplatte, slate
 das Siegel, seal
 das Buch, book
 das Papier, paper
 die Tinte, ink
 die Feder, pen
 das Federmesser, penknife
 das Tintenfass, inkstand

die Stadt, the town
 das Dorf, the village
 die Straße, street
 die Kirche, church
 die Schule, school
 die Börse, Exchange, purse
 das Schloß, palace, lock
 das Haus, house
 der Markt, market
 die Brücke, bridge
 das Gebäude, building
 die Wiese, meadow
 der Baum, tree
 die Blume, flower
 das Korn, corn
 die Mast, mast, fattening
 der Mast, mast (shipping)

der König, the king
 der Kaiser, emperor
 der Edelmann, nobleman
 der Bauer, peasant
 der Kaufmann, merchant
 der Bäcker, baker
 der Fleischer, butcher
 der Schuhmacher, boot or
 shoemaker
 der Schneider, tailor

die Welt, the earth
 die Sonne, *f.*, sun, *m.*
 der Mond, *m.*, moon, *f.*
 die Sterne, *m.*, stars
 die Elemente, *n.*, elements
 die Zeit, *f.*, time, *m.*

die Luft, air
 der Wind, wind
 der Regen, rain
 der Schnee, snow
 das Feuer, fire
 das Wetter, weather
 der Sturm, storm
 der Donner, thunder
 der Blitz, lightning
 der Fluss, river
 das Schiff, ship
 der Staub, dust
 der Stein, stone

die Wahrheit, the truth
 die Lüge, lie
 die Hoffnung, hope
 die Liebe, love
 der Glaube, belief
 der Mut, courage
 die Ehre, honor
 die Thräne, tear
 das Glück, *n.*, fortune, *f.*
 das Vermögen, *n.*, fortune, *f.*
 die Gifft (Gabe), gift, donation
 das Gifft, poison
 der Kunde, customer
 die Kunde, news, knowledge
 der See, lake
 die See, sea
 der Thor, fool
 das Thor, gate
 der Verdienst, profit, reward
 das Verdienst, merit
 die Steuer, tax, contribution

das Steuer, rudder, steerage

ADJECTIVES.

gut, good
 schlecht, bad
 böse, wicked
 weise, wise
 fleißig, diligent
 geschickt, skilful
 dummkopf, stupid
 faul, lazy
 glücklich, happy
 unglücklich, unhappy
 zufrieden, contented
 unzufrieden, discontented
 gütig, kind
 rein, clean
 schmutzig, dirty
 angenehm, agreeable
 unangenehm, disagreeable
 gesund, healthy
 ungesund, unhealthy
 kalt, cold
 warm, warm
 heiß, hot
 hell, light
 dunkel, dark
 frisch, fresh
 alt, old
 jung, young
 neu, new
 zahm, tame
 wild, wild
 fremd, strange
 wahr, true

lustig, merry	durstig, thirsty
traurig, sad	hungrig, hungry
dankbar, grateful	schnell, quick
undankbar, ungrateful	langsam, slow
nützlich, useful	aufmerksam, attentive
unnütz, useless	unaufmerksam, inattentive
schwer, difficult	flug, prudent
leicht, light, easy	aufträchtig, sincere
reich, rich	schwarz, black
arm, poor	weiß, white
müde, tired	rot, red
süß, sweet	blau, blue
bitter, bitter	gelb, yellow
sauer, sour	grün, green
hart, hard	braun, brown
weich, soft	grau, grey
leer, empty	
voll, full	
schön, beautiful	
häbsch, pretty, handsome	
hässlich, ugly	
stark, strong	
schwach, weak	
ruhig, quiet	
unruhig, uneasy	
groß, great, large	
klein, small, little	
dick, thick, stout	
dünn, small, thin	
kurz, short	
lang, long	
taub, deaf	
stumm, dumb	
nöthig, necessary	
unnöthig, unnecessary	

ADVERBS.

heute, to-day
morgen, to-morrow
übermorgen, the day after to-morrow
gestern, yesterday
vorgestern, the day before yesterday
des Morgens, in the morning
des Abends, in the evening
täglich, daily
jährlich, yearly
wöchentlich, weekly
neulich, the other day
sonst, formerly, otherwise
endlich, at last
geschwind, quickly
dann und wann, now and then

schon, already	wenig, little
dannals, then	nichts, nothing
ewig, eternally	etwas, something
nächstens, shortly	viel, much
immer, always	genug, enough
wo? where?	recht, right
wohin? whither? where?	alles, all, everything
woher? from whence?	gut, good
hier, here	wohl, well
da, there	schlecht, bad
dahin, there, thither	auch, also
daher, from thence	nut, only
dorthin, thither	faum, scarcely
dorther, from yonder	ja, yes
dort, there	nein, no
rechts, on the right	gewiss, certainly
links, on the left	in der That, indeed
nahe, near	wahrlich, truly
weit, far	nicht, not
überall, everywhere	ja nicht, to be sure not, by no means
oben, above, upstairs	noch nicht, not yet
unten, below, downstairs	nicht mehr, no more
zu Hause, at home	wie? how?
hier und da, here and there	wie lange? how long?
hin und her, to and fro	wann? when?
hinten, behind	
vorn, in front	
erstens, in the first place	
zweitens, secondly	
wieder, again	
wie oft? how often?	
mehrmaſs, several times	
allein, alone	
wie viel? how much?	
mehr, more	

SENTENCES.

Guten Morgen, good morning
 Guten Abend, good evening
 Gute Nacht, good night
 Wie geht's? how do you do?
 Sehr wohl, very well
 Ziemlich wohl, tolerably well,
 pretty well

Nicht sehr wohl, not very well	Mit Ihrer Erlaubniß, with your permission
Wie befinden Sie sich? how do you do?	Wenn ich bitten darf, if you please
Ganz wohl, ich danke Ihnen, quite well, I thank you	Wenn Sie die Güte haben wollen, if you will have the kindness
Das freut mich, I am glad of it	Darf ich Sie bitten? may I request you?
Wo sind Sie gewesen? where have you been?	Wo wohnen Sie? where do you live?
Ich bin auf dem Lande gewesen, I have been in the country	Sprechen Sie deutsch? do you speak German?
Wo kommen Sie her? where do you come from?	Ein wenig, a little
Ich komme aus der Kirche, I come from church	Verstehen Sie mich? do you understand me?
Es ist unmöglich, it is impossible	Sie sprechen ein wenig zu schnell, you speak a little too fast
Auf Ehre, or auf meine Ehre, upon my honour	Wie alt sind Sie? how old are you?
Ich bitte um Verzeihung, I beg your pardon	Ich bin funfzehn Jahr alt, I am fifteen
Was wollen Sie? what do you want?	Wo ist Ihr Freund? where is your friend?
Geben Sie mir ein Glas Wasser, give me a glass of water	Er ist in Paris, he is in Paris
Mit Vergnügen, with pleasure	Sind Sie nicht ein Amerikaner? are you not an American?
Ich danke Ihnen, I thank you	Nein, ich bin ein Europäer, no, I am a European
Wie viel? how much?	Ist Ihre Gemahlin eine Deutsche? is your lady a German?
Sehr viel, very much	
Wie oft? how often?	
Je eher je lieber, the sooner the better	
Das ist recht, that is right	
Nehmen Sie sich in Acht, take care	

Nein, sie ist eine Engländerin,
no, she is an English lady
Der Koch ist ein Schweizer,
the cook is a Swiss
Die Köchin ist eine Schweizerin,
the cook is a Swiss woman
Die Sonne scheint, the sun is
shining
Heute ist es sehr kalt, to day
it is very cold
Es ist schönes Wetter, it is
fine weather
Es ist kalt, it is cold
Es friert, it freezes
Es schneit, it snows
Es thaut, it thaws
Es regnet, it rains
Es blitzt, it lightens
Es donnert, it thunders
Es hagelt, it hails
Es ist heiß, it is hot
Es giebt, there is
Es gab, there was
Es hat gegeben, there has
been

Wer gab Ihnen das Papier?
Wollen Sie den Brief annehmen?
Der Mensch ist sterblich,
Kennen Sie den Mann?
Der Tod ist nicht das Ende
des Lebens,
Ich wünsche ein Pferd zu kaufen,

Es beliebt mir, it pleases me
Es gefällt mir, I am pleased
Es fragt sich, the question is
Es kommt darauf an, it depends on
Man denkt } they say, or
Man behauptet } it is said,
Man sagt } people say
Heute ist Sonntag, to day is
Sunday
War nicht gestern Sonnabend?
was not yesterday Saturday?
Wo speisen Sie heute, where
dine you to day?
Ich war vor zwei Jahren in
Berlin, I was three years
ago in Berlin
Ihr Herr Vater war vor einer
Stunde hier, your father
was here an hour ago
Wo haben Sie den Winter zu-
gebracht? where have you
spent the winter?
Ich war auf meinem Gute, I
was on my estate.

Who gave you the paper?
Will you accept the letter?
Man is mortal.
Do you know the man?
Death is not the end of life.
I wish to buy a horse.

Er ist ein zu guter Vater,
 Geben Sie mir ein Ei,
 Lerne alle Tage etwas,
 Ich muß einen Brief schreiben,
 Das Wetter ist schlecht,
 Bringe das Messer und die
 Gabel her,
 Biehen Sie den Hut ab,
 Es fehlt sehr an Regen,
 Die Sonne geht im Osten auf,
 Ich habe diese Nachricht von ihm,
 Das Wetter ist kalt,
 Ich habe keine Zeit,
 Die Ehre Gottes,
 Der Herr des Hauses,
 Es gehört mir,
 Wo ist der Schlüssel zu dieser
 Thür?
 Wir wollen in den Park gehen,
 Goethe und Schiller waren
 große Dichter,
 Erzählen Sie mir eine Ge-
 schichte,
 Ich habe Zahnschmerzen,
 Er trägt eine Brille,
 Meine Schuhe sind rein,
 Dieses Haus ist sehr schön,
 Er hat sehr viel Geld ver-
 schwendet,
 Sie arbeiten zu wenig,
 Es ist noch zu früh,
 Ich bin Ihr (dein) Freund,
 Du bist ein guter Schüler,
 Er ist nicht recht wohl,
 Wir gingen in's Schauspiel,

He is too good a father.
 Give me an egg.
 Learn a little every day.
 I must write a letter.
 The weather is bad.
 Bring the knife and the
 fork.
 Take off your hat.
 There is a great want of rain.
 The sun rises in the east.
 I have the news from him.
 The weather is cold.
 I have no time.
 The glory of God.
 The master of the house.
 It belongs to me.
 Where is the key to this
 door?
 Let us go into the park.
 Goethe and Schiller were
 great poets.
 Tell me a story

My tooth aches.
 He wears spectacles
 My shoes are clean
 This house is very fine
 He has squandered a great
 deal of money
 You work too little
 It is yet too soon
 I am your friend
 Thou art a good scholar
 He is not quite well
 We went to the play

Sie haben Zeit verloren,
Sie machen vielen Lärm,

You have lost your time
You make (or they make) a
great noise

Wo gehen Sie jetzt hin ?
Kommen Sie mit dem Dampf-
boot ?

Where are you going now ?
Do you come by the steam-
boat ?

Nein, es war schon abgegangen,
Ich bin nie mit mir selbst zu-
frieden,

No, she had already set off
I am never satisfied with
myself

Er ist die Güte selbst,
Essen Sie das selbst,
Meine Uhr und die Ihrige,
Mein Rock ist nicht wie der
Ihrige,

He is kindness itself
Eat that yourself
My watch and yours
My coat is not like yours

Bernachlässige nicht deine
Pflicht,

Do not neglect your duty

Ich kenne diesen Herrn,
Es ist derselbe Mann,
Solche Dinge sind nicht zu
haben,

I know this gentleman
It is the very same man
Such things are not to be had

Diese Zeiten sind vorüber,
Zu wem sprechen Sie ?
Was sagen Sie zu mir ?
Was geht das Euch an ?
Wer klopfte an die Thür ?
Was, sind Sie stumm ?

These times have passed
Whom do you speak to ?
What do you say to me ?
What is that to you ?
Who knocked at the door ?
What, are you dumb ?

Von wem haben Sie es gehört ?
Für wen halten Sie mich ?
Welch ein Anblick !

From whom did you hear it ?
Whom do you take me for ?
What a sight !

Einer von Euch hat es gesagt,
Keine Regel ohne Ausnahme,
Ich habe kein Gelb,
Jeder kann das begreifen,
Jedermann hat seine Fehler,
Brauchen Sie viel Zeit dazu ?

Either of you has said it
No rule without exception
I have no money
Any one may conceive it
Every one has his faults
Do you need much time for it ?

Keiner von Euch soll ausgehen	No one of you shall go out
Hat er Ihnen etwas gegeben ?	Has he given you something ?
Er weiß etwas davon,	He knows something of it
Nehmen Sie was Sie wünschen,	Take whatever you desire
Ich will es nicht haben,	I will not do it
Er soll es wissen,	He shall know it
Es soll so sein,	It shall be so
Haben Sie (hast du) keine Geduld ?	Have you no patience ?
Ich habe nicht geantwortet,	I have not answered
Ich habe keinen Begriff davon,	I have not an idea of it
Ich war sehr erfreut darüber,	I was very glad of it
Er (sie) war aufrichtig,	He (she) was sincere
Sie können es glauben,	You may believe it
Es würde mir sehr leid thun,	I should be very sorry
Er wird mir willkommen sein,	He shall be welcome to me
Soll ich es Sie lehren ?	Shall I teach it you ?
Wollen Sie zu ihm gehen ?	Will you go to him ?
Sie hätten es thun sollen,	You ought to have done it
Er weiß es so gut wie ich,	He knows it as well as I do
Ich weiß nicht was ich thun soll,	I know not what to do
Ich habe heute keine Zeit,	I have no time to day
Gestern sagten Sie dasselbe,	Yesterday you said the same
Wie wird es morgen seyn ?	How will it be to morrow
Sie gehen selten aus,	You rarely go out
Wir essen fast immer um Ein Uhr,	We almost always dine at one o'clock
Heute über vierzehn Tage,	This day fortnight
Sei (or sein Sie) künftig vorsichtiger,	Be more cautious for the future
Thue alles bei Zeiten,	Do all things betimes
Er starb plöglich,	He died suddenly
Sie sollen es bald hören,	You shall hear it by and by
Wo sind Sie die ganze Zeit gewesen ?	Where have you been the whole time ?

Er ist von hier weggegangen,
Es ist nicht weit entfernt,
Er gerieh in Zorn,
Das ganze Jahr hindurch,
Ich bin fertig,

Das Vater Unser.

Vater unser (or Unser Vater), der du bist im Himmel. Geheiligt werde dein Name. Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe wie im Himmel also auch auf Erden. Unser täglich Brot gieb uns heute. Und vergib uns unsere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsren Schuldigern. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung; sondern erlöse uns von dem Uebel; denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit, in Ewigkeit, Amen!

The Interpunction.

(Schriftzeichen.)

Das Komma (,) comma

Das Kolon (:) colon

Das Fragezeichen (?) sign of interrogation

Das Semikolon (;) semi-colon sign of quotation.

Der Punkt or das Punktum (.) full stop.

EXERCISE (Übung).

Es schrieb ein Mann an eine Wand
Zehn Finger hab' ich an jeder Hand
Fünf und zwanzig an Händen und Füßen
Wer's richtig lesen will wird Zeichen setzen müssen.

He is gone hence
The distance is not far
He got into a passion
All the year round
I have done.

The Lord's Prayer.

Our father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil: For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen!

Das Ausrufungszeichen (!) sign of exclamation

Die Parenthese () parenthesis

Der Apostroph (') apostrophe

Der Gedankenstrich (—) dash

Das Anführungszeichen („—“)

READING LESSONS.

1.

Guter Rath.—Als Dr. Doddridge seine kleine Tochter, welche früh starb, fragte, wie es komme, daß Jeder sie zu lieben scheine, antwortete sie: „Ich weiß es nicht, wenn nicht daher, daß ich Jeden liebe.“ Dies war nicht allein eine überraschende, sondern zugleich eine kluge Antwort. Der einzige Weg geliebt zu werden, ist liebenswürdig zu sein und zu scheinen: Güte, Wohlwollen, Zartgefühl zu besitzen und zu beweisen, frei zu sein von Selbstsucht, Theil zu nehmen an dem Wohlergehen Anderer.

2.

Mozart.—Von diesem ausgezeichneten deutschen Componisten will man behaupten, er sei das größte musikalische Genie gewesen, welches ein Land je hervorbrachte, und daß kein Musiker je so viel wie er in den verschiedenen Gebieten der Kunst leistete. Er zeichnete sich in jeder Gattung derselben aus, von Opern bis zur einfachsten Ballade. Dabei war er einer der vorzüglichsten

1.

Good advice.—When Dr. Doddridge asked his little daughter, who died early, why everybody seemed to love her, she answered: "I cannot tell, unless it be because I love everybody." This was not only a striking but a judicious reply. The only way to be loved, is to be and appear lovely: to possess and to display kindness, benevolence, tenderness; to be free from selfishness, and to be alive to the welfare of others.

2.

Mozart.—Of this eminent German composer it is said that he was the greatest musical genius that any country ever produced, and that no musician ever embraced the art so extensively as he. He excelled in all styles, from Operas to the most simple ballads. He was also one of the finest pianists in Europe; he played with the most rapid execution

Pianospieler; er spielte mit der größten Fertigkeit und besonders war sein Spiel mit der linken Hand genau und trefflich. Er war zu Salzburg den 27 Januar 1756 geboren.

3.

Orangen.—Von dieser schönen Frucht kommen diejenigen, welche am meisten in England verbraucht werden, aus Spanien, Portugal und Malta. Besonders werden jährlich von Sevilla mehrere Millionen Orangen ausgeführt. Der Londoner Kaufmann bezahlt dem in Sevilla 120 Realen für die Kiste von 800 Stück, welches 4½d. für das Dutzend macht, über 1½ Farthing für das Stück. Nimmt man hiezu die Fracht und andere Kosten, so kann man kaum eine gute Orange unter einem Penny erwarten.

4.

Menge des jährlich verbrauchten Caffee's.—Der berühmte deutsche Naturforscher Humboldt zu Berlin hat berechnet, daß die Menge des jährlich in Europa verbrauchten Caffee's 53 Millionen

and his left hand was particularly correct and excellent. He was born January 27, 1756, at Salzburg.

3.

Oranges.—Of this fine fruit, those chiefly used in England are from Spain, Portugal and Malta. Chiefly from Seville are every year exported several millions of oranges. The London merchant pays to the Seville exporter 120 reals a chest of 800 pieces each, which is 4½d. per dozen, or a farthing and a half each. If the freight and other expences be added, one can scarcely expect a good orange under a penny.

4.

Quantity of Coffee annually consumed.—The celebrated German naturalist Humboldt, of Berlin, computed that the quantity of Coffee annually consumed in Europe is 53 millions of kilogrammes,

Kilogramme ausmacht, oder 116,971,000 Pfund, daß in Frankreich 230,000 Centner verbraucht werden, und in Mexico, welches etwa ein Fünftheil von der Bevölkerung Frankreichs hat, nur 400 oder 500 Centner.

or 116,971,000 lbs.; that the consumption of France is 230,000 quintals, and that the consumption of Mexico, where the population is one-fifth of that of France, is only 400 or 500 quintals.

5.

Braunschweiger Mumme. — Das treffliche Bier, welches Mumme heißt, erhielt seinen Namen von seinem Erfinder, Christian Mumme, in Braunschweig. Es wird nur zu Braunschweig gebraut und nach verschiedenen Häßen von England verfahren, selbst nach Indien.

5.

The Mum of Brunswick. — The excellent beer called *Mum*, was so named after its inventor Christian Mumme, of Brunswick. It is brewed at Brunswick only, and exported to various ports of England, and even to India.

6.

Wichtige Erfindungen. — Der verstorbene Dichter Thomas Campbell handelt in einem seiner bewunderten Gedichte von Deutschland und bemerkt, daß die Welt diesem die drei wichtigsten Entdeckungen verbanke, nämlich die Erfindung des Pulvers, der Buchdruckerei, und der Uhrmacherskunst. Herr Friedrichs fügte die vierte hinzu, welche in Europa und Nordamerika, jetzt

6.

Important inventions. — The late poet Thomas Campbell, in speaking of Germany in one of his much admired poems, says the world was indebted to her for three most important inventions, viz.: those of powder, printing and clock-making. To them Mr. Friedrichs added the fourth, which is now very generally acted upon throughout Europe and

in allgemeinem Gebrauch ist, nämlich den Verkehr mittelst Eisenbahnen. Herr Friedrichs war der Sohn eines Bergmannes in dem District des Harzes, welcher Hannover gehört, und bekleidete das Amt eines Maschinen-Directors. Die näheren Umstände seiner Erfindung sind angeführt in dem Londoner „Journal für Civil-Ingenieurs und Bau-meister.“ Junius 1845, S. 189.

7.

Zeitungen. — Das erste Beispiel einer Englischen Zeitung ist ein Blatt, welches in einer schwierigen und gefährlichen Zeit unter der Regierung der Königin Elisabeth erschien. Drei Nummern derselben finden sich im Britischen Museum aufbewahrt, von denen Nr. 50 Nachrichten enthält über die Spanische Flotte, welche 1588 England angreifen wollte, aber zurückgeschlagen wurde. Sie hieß „der Englische Merkur“ und erschien nicht periodisch und regelmäßig, sondern wie es gerade nöthig schien, oder wichtige Begebenheiten es erforderten.

North America, viz. communication by railroad. Mr. Friedrichs was the son of a miner in that part of the Hercynian district which belongs to Hanover, and filled the situation of principal engineer. The details of his invention are stated in the “Civil Engineer and Architect’s Journal,” June 1845, p. 189.

7.

Newspapers. — The first example of an English newspaper is a publication brought out at a moment of great difficulty and danger in the reign of Queen Elisabeth. Three numbers of it are preserved in the British Museum, of which No. 50 contains an account of the Spanish fleet, which intended to attack England in 1588, but was defeated. This paper, called “The English Mercurie” was not published regularly at periodical intervals, but as occasion required, or events of importance occurred.

THE DECLENSIONS.

According to some modern grammarians there are only two kinds of Declensions: viz. a strong (*starke*) and a weak (*schwache*).

EXAMPLE.

I. Strong, or Old Declension.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. der Tag	das Licht	Auge
G. des Tages	des Lichtes	Auges
D. dem Tage	dem Lichte	Auge
A. den Tag	das Licht	Auge

<i>Plural.</i>		
N. die Tage	die Lichter	Augen
G. der Tage	der Lichter	Augen
D. den Tagen	den Lichtern	Augen
A. die Tage	die Lichter	Augen

II. Weak, or Modern Declension.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. der Mensch	die Frau		N. die Menschen	die Frauen	
G. des Menschen	der Frau		G. der Menschen	der Frauen	
D. dem Menschen	der Frau		D. den Menschen	den Frauen	
A. den Menschen	die Frau		A. die Menschen	die Frauen	

Declinable are the article, substantive, adjective, pronoun and verb. The indeclinable parts of speech are the adverb, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

A. DECLENSION OF THE ARTICLES.

(*Artikel oder Geschlechtswort.*)

The definite article is thus declined:—

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
N. der	die	das	die,—the
G. des	der	des	der,—of the
D. dem	der	dem	den,—to the
A. den	die	das	die,—the

The indefinite article *Ein, a*, is thus declined:—

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. ein	eine	ein,—a
G. eines	einer	eines,—of a
D. einem	einer	einem,—to a
A. einen	eine	ein,—a

B. DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES (Hauptwörter).

1st Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Engel the angel	N. die Engel the angel
G. des Engels of the angel	G. der Engel of the angels
D. dem Engel to the angel	D. den Engeln to the angels
A. den Engel the angel	A. die Engel the angels

Examples.—Der Adler the eagle, das Becken the basin, der Degen the sword, der Graben the ditch, das Siegel the seal, der Vogel the bird, der Mantel the cloak, der Nagel the nail, der Vater the father, der Apfel the apple, der Bruder the brother, der Himmel the heaven, etc.*

2nd Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Fisch the fish	N. die Fische the fishes
G. des Fisches of the fish	G. der Fische of the fishes
D. dem Fische to the fish	D. den Fischen to the fishes
A. den Fisch the fish	A. die Fische the fishes

Examples.—Die Hand the hand, der Arm the arm, der Brief the letter, der Berg the mountain, der Mond the moon, der Sohn the son, der Huf the hoof, das Netz the net, das

* All diminutives are of the first declension. These nouns have either the termination *lein* or *chen*, and, if the vowel of the root of the word admits of it, have a modified vowel: *Englein* or *Engelchen* from *Engel* angel, *Wöglein* or *Wögelchen* from *Vogel* bird, *Häuslein* or *Häuschen* from *Haus* house.

Maß the measure, der Freund the friend, die Frucht the fruit, die Kraft the power, der Reim the germ, der Kreis the circle, etc.

3rd Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Fürst the prince	N. die Fürsten the princes
G. des Fürsten of the prince	G. der Fürsten of the princes
D. dem Fürsten to the prince	D. den Fürsten to the princes
A. den Fürsten the prince	A. die Fürsten the princes

Examples.—Der Soldat the soldier, der Neffe the nephew, der Tyrann the tyrant, der Knabe the boy, der Hase the hare, der Held the hero, der Mensch the man, die Kirche the church, der Funke the spark, der Erbe the heir, der Graf the Count, die Kugel the ball, die Welt the world, der Thor the fool, der Ochs the ox, etc.

4th Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
N. der Geist the spirit	N. die Geister the spirits
G. des Geistes of the spirit	G. der Geister of the spirits
D. dem Geiste to the spirit	D. den Geistern to the spirits
A. den Geist the spirit	A. die Geister the spirits

Examples.—Der Leib the body, das Licht the light, das Bild the image, das Feld the field, das Glied the limb, das Lied the song, das Kind the child, das Kleid the dress, das Band the ribbon, das Bad the bath, das Amt the office, das Volk the people, das Weib the woman, das Thal the valley, das Schwert the sword, das Haus the house, etc.

Of the Masculine Gender are:—

1. Proper names of men.
2. Names of winds, seasons, months, and days of the week.
3. Nouns ending in ant, lling.

Of the Feminine Gender are:—

1. Proper names of women.
2. Appellative nouns relating to women, except *das Weib*, *das Frauenzimmer*, *das Fräulein*, *das Mädchen* (comp. 1st Declension).
3. Many names of rivers: *die Donau*, *die Elbe*, *die Weser*, etc.
4. Nouns ending in *et*, *ey*, *heit*, *in*, *keit*, *schafft*, *ung*, *ur*.

Of the Neuter Gender are:—

1. The letters of the alphabet.
2. All diminutives ending in *chen*, *lein*, as *Bäumchen*, *Kinblein*.
3. All adjectives and infinitives employed as substantives: *das Gute*, *das Schöne*, *das Lernen*.
4. Names of metals: except *der Stahl*, *der Zink*, *der Lombad*.
5. Names of countries, towns, villages: except *die Schweiz*, *die Türkei*, *die Wallachei*.
6. Most substantives beginning with *Ge*, and ending in *thum*.

REMARK.

It is impossible to give strict rules for the gender of all German nouns: if not comprehensive enough, the Master and the practice may do the rest.

C. DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

First Form,

when no article precedes the adjective.

The rules of declining adjectives with substantives

without an article may be learned from the following examples:—

Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. guter Wein good wine.	N. gute Weine good wines.
G. guten* Weines of good wine.	G. guter Weine of good wines.
D. gutem Weine to good wine.	D. guten Weinen to good wines.
A. guten Wein good wine.	A. gute Weine good wines.

Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
N. gute Speise good food.	N. gute Speisen good dishes.
G. guter Speise of good food.	G. guter Speisen of good dishes.
D. guter Speise to good food.	D. guten Speisen to good dishes.
A. gute Speise good food.	A. gute Speisen good dishes.

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.
N. gutes Geld good money.	N. gute Gelber good coins.
G. guten* Gelbes of good money.	G. guter Gelber of good coins.
D. gutem Gelbe to good money.	D. guten Gelbern to good coins.
A. gutes Geld good money.	A. gute Gelber good coins.

* The genitive singular of the masculine and neuter gender formerly terminated in *es* (*gutes Weines*, instead of *guten Weines*); but this form is now obsolete, and only occurs in certain phrases, such as, *gerabes Weges* straightways, *gutes Muthes* cheerfully, etc. However, it is not correct to say *eine Flasche altes Weines*, or *ein Stück frischen Brodes*, it must be, *eine Flasche alten Weines* a bottle of old wine, *ein Stück frischen Brodes* a piece of new bread.

So, for exercise, decline rather *Wein* red wine, *dünnes Bier* small beer, *reife, süße Frucht* (pl. *Früchte*) ripe, sweet fruit, *schöne Wolle* fine wool, *weißer Hafer* white oats, *schönes grünes Glas* fine green glass, etc. The declension of the adjective in the plural number, as may be observed in the above examples, is the same for all genders.

Second Form.

when an adjective is preceded by the infinitive article, *ein*, *eine*, *ein*, or a possessive pronoun, or such pronouns and numerals as have not the characteristic letters for indicating the gender.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
N. <i>ein schöner Baum</i> a fine tree.	N. <i>eine schöne Blume</i> a fine flower.
G. <i>eines schönen Baumes.</i>	G. <i>einer schönen Blume.</i>
D. <i>einem schönen Baume.</i>	D. <i>einer schönen Blume.</i>
A. <i>einen schönen Baum.</i>	A. <i>eine schöne Blume.</i>

Neuter.

N. <i>ein schönes Feld</i> a fine field.
G. <i>eines schönen Feldes.</i>
D. <i>einem schönen Felde.</i>
A. <i>ein schönes Feld.</i>

In the same manner the adjective is also declined when an indeclinable word precedes; for instance, *etwas guter Wein* some good wine, *etwas süße Milch* some sweet milk, *etwas altes Brot* some stale bread. The plural of this form takes no article for the three genders, and is not different from that of the first form, as, *schöne Bäume*, *schöne Blumen*, *schöne Felder*.

So, for exercise, decline *ein guter Vater* a good father, *pl. gute Väter*; *eine gute Mutter* a good mother, *pl. gute*

Mutter; ein gutes Weib a good woman, *pl.* gute Weiber; ein weiser Mann a wise man, *pl.* weise Männer; eine kluge Frau a prudent woman, *pl.* kluge Frauen; ein kleines Haus a small house, *pl.* kleine Häuser small houses.

Third Form,

when an adjective is preceded by the definite article *der*, *die*, *das*, or by a demonstrative, relative or interrogative pronoun.

EXAMPLES.

Singular.

Masc.

N. *der* schöne Baum.
G. *des* schönen Baumes.
D. *dem* schönen Baume.
A. *den* schönen Baum.

Fem.

N. *die* schöne Blume.
G. *der* schönen Blume.
D. *der* schönen Blume.
A. *die* schöne Blume.

Neuter.

N. *das* schöne Feld.
G. *des* schönen Feldes.
D. *dem* schönen Felde.
A. *das* schöne Feld.

Plural.

Masc.

N. *die* schönen Bäume.
G. *der* schönen Bäume.
D. *den* schönen Bäumen.
A. *die* schönen Bäume.

Fem.

N. *die* schönen Blumen.
G. *der* schönen Blumen.
D. *den* schönen Blumen.
A. *die* schönen Blumen.

Neuter.

N. *die* schönen Felder.
G. *der* schönen Felder.
D. *den* schönen Feldern.
A. *die* schönen Felder.

The declension of the adjective is the same in *dieser* gute

Vater this good father, and similar combinations of a pronoun with a noun substantive preceded by an adjective.

So, for exercise, decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die gute Frau* the good woman, *das gute Kind* the good child, *der kleine Knabe* the little boy, *die kluge Frau* the prudent woman, *das kleine Mädchen* the little girl.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

The comparative of adjectives is formed from the positive by adding *er*, or when the word terminates in *e*, merely *r* to the end of it. To form the *superlative*, *este* or *ste* is added to the positive.

Examples.

weise	wise	weiser	wiser	der, die, das	weiseste	the wisest.
heiß	hot	heißer	hotter	der, die, das	heißeste	the hottest.
Klein	small	kleiner	smaller	der, die, das	kleinst	the smallest.

The vowels *a*, *o*, *u* are generally modified in forming the degrees of comparison. For instance, *stark* strong, *stärker* stronger, *der, die, das stärkste* the strongest; *flug* prudent, *flüger* more prudent, *der, die, das flügste* the most prudent.

In forming the comparative of adjectives ending in *el*, *er*, *en*, the vowel *e* is generally omitted; as, *eiliger* vainer, from *eil* vain; *bitterer* more bitter, from *bitter* bitter; *ebner* plainer, from *eben* plain.

The declension of adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees, preceding substantives, follows the same rules as the declension of the positive; for instance, *reiferer* *Hasf* riper oats, *schönere* *Wolle* finer wool, *weißeres* *Glas* whiter glass, *ein weiserer* *Mann* a wiser man, *eine klügere* *Frau* a more prudent woman, *ein kleineres* *Haus* a smaller house, *der eiliger* *Mann* the vainer man, *die stolzere* *Frau* the prouder woman, *das schönere* *Kind* the finer child, *der weiseste* *Vater* the wisest father, *die schönste* *Blume* the finest flower, *das ebenste* *Feld* the plainest field.

The adverb of the superlative is formed with *am* (contracted for *an dem*), *am schönsten* finest (in the finest manner), *am kleinsten* least.

Some comparatives and superlatives are irregularly formed, as—

gut good, well	besser better	der beste the best.
hoch high	höher higher	der höchste the highest.
nah near	näher nearer	der nächste the nearest.
viel much	mehr more	der meiste the most.

Irregularly formed are also the following adverbs:—
 bald soon. eher sooner am ehesten the soonest.
 gern* willingly lieber more willingly am liebsten the most
 willingly.

There is no positive belonging to der letztere the latter, and der erste the last.

D. THE NUMBERS (Zahlen).

Of the various kinds of numerals, their division and declension, *vide* the Catechism, p.

0 Null	nought, nothing, cipher	10 zehn	ten
1 ein, eine, ein	or einer, eine, eines one	11 elf or eilf	eleven
2 zwei or zwey	two	12 zwölf	twelve
3 drei or drey	three	13 dreizehn	thirteen
4 vier	four	14 vierzehn	fourteen
5 fünf	five	15 fünfzehn	or funsfzehn fif- teen
6 sechs	six	16 sechzehn	sixteen
7 sieben	seven	17 siebenzehn	or siebzehn seventeen
8 acht	eight	18 achtzehn	eighteen
9 neun	nine	19 neunzehn	nineteen

* I like to drink milk ich trinke gern Milch, I like wine more than water ich trinke lieber Wein als Wasser, I like best to drink ale ich trinke am liebsten Bier.

20 zwanzig twenty	32 zwei und dreißig thirty-two, etc.
21 ein und zwanzig twenty-one	40 vierzig forty, etc.
22 zwei und zwanzig twenty-two	50 fünfzig or funfzig fifty, etc.
23 drei und zwanzig twenty-three	60 sechzig sixty, etc.
24 vier und zwanzig twenty-four, etc. etc.	70 siebenzig or siebzig seventy, etc.
30 dreißig thirty	80 achtzig, eighty, etc.
31 ein und dreißig thirty-one	90 neunzig, ninety, etc.
100 hundert a hundred	
101 hundert und ein a hundred and one	
102 hundert und zwei a hundred and two, etc.	
200 zwei hundert two hundred, etc.	
1000 tausend a thousand	
1851 ein tausend acht hundert ein und fünfzig, or achtzehn hundert ein und fünfzig one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, or eighteen hundred and fifty-one. The word und (and) is not like the English placed before the tens, but combines the tens with the units.	
10,000 zehn tausend a thousand	
100,000 hundert tausend a hundred thousand.	
Eine Million a million. Zwei Millionen two millions.	

The Ordinal Numbers are as follows:—

1st	der, die, or das erste	the first
2nd	„ „ „ zweite	the second
3rd	„ „ „ dritte	the third
4th	„ „ „ vierte	the fourth
5th	„ „ „ fünfte	the fifth
6th	„ „ „ sechste	the sixth.
7th	„ „ „ siebente or siebte	the seventh
8th	„ „ „ achte	the eighth
9th	„ „ „ neunte	the ninth
10th	„ „ „ zehnte	the tenth

11th	der, die, or das	elfte	the eleventh
12th	" "	zwölftie	the twelfth
13th	" "	dreiundzehnte	the thirteenth
14th	" "	vierzehnte	the fourteenth
15th	" "	fünfzehnte	the fifteenth
16th	" "	sechzehnte	the sixteenth
17th	" "	siebzehnte	the seventeenth
18th	" "	achtzehnte	the eighteenth
19th	" "	neunzehnte	the nineteenth
20th	" "	zwanzigste	the twentieth
21st	" "	ein und zwanzigste	the twenty-first
22nd	" "	zwei und zwanzigste	the twenty-second
30th	" "	dreiundzwanzigste	the thirtieth
40th	" "	vierzigste	the fortieth
50th	" "	fünfzigste	the fiftieth
60th	" "	sechzigste	the sixtieth
70th	" "	siebzigste or siebenzigste	seventieth
80th	" "	achtzigste	the eightieth
90th	" "	neunzigste	the ninetieth
100th	" "	hundertste	the hundredth
101st	" "	hundert und erste	the hundred and first
102nd	" "	hundert und zweite	hundred & second
200th	" "	zwei hundertste	the two-hundredth
300th	" "	drei hundertste	the three-hundredth, etc.
1000th	" "	tausendste	the thousandth
2000th	" "	zwei tausendste	the two thousandth, etc.

You say in German:—

ein drittel	a third	ein Dutzend	a dozen
ein viertel	a quarter	eine Dandel	a fifteen
anderthalb	one and a half	ein Schoof	a three score.
brittehalb	two and a half	das Viertel	the quarter, or a fourth part.
viertehalb	three and a half	ein Viertel Hundert	a quarter of a hundred
fünftehalb	four and a half		
sechstehalb	five and a half		

beide both, if there are not more; zwei if there are more;
as, meine beiden Freunde both my friends.

der erste the first, the second der zweite, etc.: der dritte März
the third of March

der andere if there are not more than two

erstens firstly, zweitens secondly, drittens thirdly, viertens
fourthly, etc.

The fraction of an hour is always joined to the hour that follows. *Examples* :—

Es ist ein Viertel auf zwei it wants a quarter to two.

Es ist halb eins it is half past twelve.

Es ist drei Viertel auf eins it wants a quarter to one.

Es ist zehn Minuten auf zwei it is ten minutes to two.

We say also :—

Es schlägt zwölf there is twelve o'clock striking.

Es warten unser vier not vier unser.

Zwei Buch—not Bücher—Papier two quires of paper.

Vier Bogen Papier four sheets of paper.

E. THE PRONOUNS. (Fürwörter.)

REMARKS.

1. Persons are generally addressed in German in the third person of the plural number *Sie* you (French *vous*). Parents, near relations and intimate friends use the second person of the singular number *du* thou (French *tu*, *toi*).

2. Mr. *Herr*, Messrs. *Herren*, Mrs. or Madam *Grau*, Young lady or Miss *Fräulein*. Gentleman must be translated *Herr*, Gen. Dat. and Accus. Sing. *Herrn* without *e*, in the plural *Herrn* with an *e*.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS DECLINE :—

First Person.

Singular.

N. ich I

G. meiner of me

D. mir to me

A. mich me

Plural.

N. wir we

G. unser of us

D. uns to us

A. uns us

Second Person.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>tu</i> thou	N. <i>ihr</i> you
G. <i>deiner</i> of thee	G. <i>euer</i> of you
D. <i>dir</i> to thee	D. <i>euch</i> to you
A. <i>dich</i> thee	A. <i>euch</i> you

Third Person.

Singular.	Plural for the three genders.
N. <i>er</i> he	<i>sie</i> she
<i>es</i> it	<i>sie</i> they
G. <i>seiner</i> of him	<i>seiner</i> of her
<i>seiner</i> of it	<i>seiner</i> of them
D. <i>ihm</i> to him	<i>ihm</i> to her
<i>ihm</i> to it	<i>ihm</i> to them
A. <i>ihn</i> him	<i>sie</i> her
<i>es</i> it	<i>sie</i> them

The possessive pronouns are declined like the article *ein* a in the singular, and like the adjective *gute* good, in the plural.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For the three genders.</i>
N. <i>mein</i>	<i>meine</i>	<i>mein</i>	<i>meine</i> my
G. <i>meines</i>	<i>meiner</i>	<i>meines</i>	<i>meiner</i> of my
D. <i>meinem</i>	<i>meiner</i>	<i>meinem</i>	<i>meinen</i> to my
A. <i>meinen</i>	<i>meine</i>	<i>mein</i>	<i>meine</i> my

So, for exercise, may be declined *mein Vater* my father, *meine Mutter* my mother, *mein Buch* my book; *sein Vaterland* his fatherland, *unser Vaterland* our country, *dein Nachbar* thy neighbour, *unsere Schwester* our sister.

The demonstrative pronouns are declined like *guter* good, or the article *der*.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For the three genders.</i>
N. <i>dieser</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i> (<i>bieß</i>) this	<i>diese</i> these
G. <i>dieses</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>dieses</i> of this	<i>dieser</i> of these
D. <i>diesem</i>	<i>dieser</i>	<i>diesem</i> to this	<i>diesen</i> to these
A. <i>diesen</i>	<i>diese</i>	<i>dieses</i> this	<i>diese</i> these

So, for exercise, decline *dieser Knabe* this boy, *diese Frau*

this woman, dieser Hauss this house, jener Herr that gentleman, jenes Schiff that ship.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—

1. *Wer?* *was?* used as substantives. For instance *wer* hat *ihnen* gesehen who has seen him? *was* sucht *ihr* what are you looking for? These pronouns are declined in the following manner.

<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>wer</i> who?	N. <i>was</i> what?
G. <i>meinen</i> whose?*	G. <i>meinen</i> of what?*
D. <i>wem</i> to whom	D. wanting
A. <i>wen</i> whom?	A. <i>was</i> what?

The pronoun *was* in connexion with a preposition is changed into *wo* or *wor*, viz. when the preposition begins with a vowel; for instance *woran* at what? *worauf* upon what? *wobei* by what? *wovon* of what? etc.

Examples.—*Woran* denkt du what are you thinking of? *womit* hat er das Holz zerschnitten wherewith (with what instrument) has he cut the wood? *wovon* habe ich eben gesprochen what have I just been speaking of? However the masculine and feminine do not admit of this change; *mit wem* sprachst *ihr* to whom were you speaking?

2. *Welcher?* *welche?* *welches?* used as adjectives, which are declined as follows:—

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>welcher Knabe?</i> (which boy?)	N. <i>welche Frau?</i> (which woman?)	N. <i>welches Kind?</i> (which child?)
G. <i>welches Knaben?</i>	G. <i>welcher Frau?</i>	G. <i>welches Kindes?</i>
D. <i>welchem Knaben?</i>	D. <i>welcher Frau?</i>	D. <i>welchem Kinde?</i>
A. <i>welchen Knaben?</i>	A. <i>welche Frau?</i>	A. <i>welches Kind?</i>

* The genitive of these pronouns was formerly *Wess*. From this form, which has become obsolete, is derived *weshalb?* or *wesshalb?* and *weswegen?* or *wesswegen?* (what for? on account of what?)

	Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. welche Knaben?	N. welche Frauen?	N. welche Kinder?
G. welcher Knaben?	G. welcher Frauen?	G. welcher Kinder?
D. welchen Knaben?	D. welchen Frauen?	D. welchen Kindern?
A. welche Knaben?	A. welche Frauen?	A. welche Kinder?

Examples.—Welche Thiere haben rothes Blut? which animals have red blood? welche Blumen hast du in deinem Garten? which flowers have you got in your garden? welchem Knaben gehört das Buch? to which of the boys does the book belong? welcher von beiden which of the two?

3. M. was für ein? F. was für eine? N. was für ein? (what sort of? what?) used as adjectives. Only the last words of these pronouns ein, eine, ein, are declined. Their declension is like that of the indefinite article: for instance Dat. Sing. Masc. was für einem Manne? Plur. Fem. was für Frauen? In was für einem Hause wohnt ihr? in what sort of a house do you live? was für Bäume haben Sie gesehen? what sorts of trees have you seen?

Before noun substantives forming no plural the word ein is omitted: for instance was für Wein hat er in seinem Keller? what sort of wine has he in his cellar? was für Pferde gibt es in Deutschland? what sort of horses are there in Germany?

If these pronouns are without a noun substantive, they form the Nom. Sing. as follows, Mas. was für einer? Fem. was für eine? Neut. was für ein?

The interrogative pronouns last mentioned are also used in *exclamations*, such as was für ein Thier! what an animal! etc.

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ARE:—

1. Welcher, welche, welches (who, which), whose declension is the same as that of the interrogative pronoun.

2. *der, die, daß* (who, which), declined as follows:—

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>For all genders.</i>
N. <i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	N. <i>die</i>
G. <i>desseñ</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>desseñ</i>	G. <i>deren</i>
D. <i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	D. <i>denen</i>
A. <i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	A. <i>die</i> .

REMARK. Generally the use of the relative pronouns *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* and *der*, *die*, *das* is promiscuous. Instead of the Gen. Sing. *welches*, *welcher*, *welches*, the Gen. of the other pronouns *desseñ*, *beren*, *desseñ* is made use of. For instance: *Der Herr, dessen* *Freund* ich *kenne* the gentleman whose friend I know. *Die Frau, deren* *Bücher* ich *gesehen* *habe* the lady whose books I have seen. *Blei, dessen* *Schwere* *beträchtlich* *ist* lead, the gravity of which is considerable.

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ARE:—

Jedermann everybody, *Jemand* somebody, *Niemand* nobody, which form no plural.

Etwas something, *Nichts* nothing, which are undeclinable like the indefinite pronoun *man* (one, they), which is only used in the nominative, and is added to the verb in cases, when the subject of the sentence is left quite undetermined. For instance: *Man klopft* somebody is knocking; *man muß reinlich sein* one must be cleanly; *man sagt* it is said, etc.

Einer, Eine, Eines some one, *Keiner, Keine, Keines* no one, which are declined like the relative pronouns *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*. The declension of the last pronouns preceding nouns substantives, is in the singular number like that of the indefinite article, and in the plural follows the same rules as the demonstrative pronouns. Decline for exercise: *Kein Mensch* no man, plur. *keine Menschen*; *keine Rose* no rose, plur. *keine Rosen*; *kein Fäß* no cask, plur. *keine Fässer*.

Jeder, Jede, Jedes every one, each ; *Mancher, Manche, Manches* many a one (both declined like *Keiner, Keine, Keines*) ; *Einige* some ; *Alle* all ; *Mehrere* several. The three last are only used in the plural number.

THE CONJUGATION OF VERBS. (Zeitwörter.)

The verbs *haben* to have, *sein* to be, and *werden* to become, are called auxiliary or helping verbs, because they help to conjugate other verbs in some of their tenses. They are irregular.

A. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *haben* TO HAVE.

Present Tense. (Gegenwärtige Zeit.)

INDICATIVE, gewisse Art. SUBJUNCTIVE ungewisse Art.

Singular.

ich habe I have	ich habe I may have
du hast thou hast	du habest thou mayst have
er, sie, es, man hat he, she, it, one has.	er xc. habe he may have

Plural.

wir haben we have	wir haben we have
ihr habt, or Sie haben ye or you have	ihr habet ye or you have
sie haben they have	sie haben they have

Plural.

Imperfect Tense. (Raumvergangene Zeit.)

Singular.

ich hatte I had	ich hätte I might have
du hattest thou hadst	du hättest thou mightest have
er hatte he had	er hätte he might have

Singular.

Plural.
wir hatten we had
ihr hattet you had
sie hatten they had

Plural.
wir hätten we might have
ihr hättest you might have
sie hätten they might have

Perfect Tense. (Völlig vergangene Zeit.)

Singular.
ich habe gehabt I have had
du hast gehabt thou hast had
er hat gehabt he has had

Singular.
ich habe gehabt I may have had
du hast gehabt thou mayst
er habe gehabt he may

Plural.
wir haben gehabt we have had
ihr habt gehabt you have had
sie haben gehabt they have had

Plural.
wir haben gehabt we may
have had
ihr habt gehabt you may
sie haben gehabt they may

Pluperfect. (Längst vergangene Zeit.)

Singular.
ich hatte gehabt I had had
du hattest gehabt thou hast had
er hatte gehabt he had had

Singular.
ich hätte gehabt I might have
had
du hättest gehabt thou mightst
er hätte gehabt he might

Plural.
wir hatten gehabt we had had
ihr hattet gehabt you had had
sie hatten gehabt they had had

Plural.
wir hätten gehabt we might
have had
ihr hättest gehabt you might
sie hätten gehabt they might

First Future Tense. (Zukünftige Zeit.)

Singular.
ich werde haben I shall have
du werfst haben thou wilt have
er wird haben he will have

Singular.
ich werde haben I shall have
du werdest haben thou wilt
have
er werde haben he will have

Plural.	Plural.
wir werden haben we shall have	wir werden haben we shall have
ihr werdet haben you will	ihr werdet haben you will
sie werden haben they will	sie werden haben they will

Second Future Tense. (Zukünftig vergangene Zeit.)

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde gehabt haben I shall have had	ich werde gehabt haben I shall have had
du wirst gehabt haben thou wilt have had	du werdest gehabt haben thou wilt have had
er wird gehabt haben he will have had!	er werde gehabt haben he will have had

Plural.	Plural.
wir werden gehabt haben we shall have had	wir werden gehabt haben we shall have had
ihr werdet gehabt haben you will have had	ihr werdet gehabt haben you will have had
sie werden gehabt haben they will have had	sie werden gehabt haben they will have had

First Conditional. (Bedingungsweise.)

Singular.
ich würde haben or ich hätte I should have
du würdest haben or du hättest thou wouldst have
er würde haben or er hätte he would have

Plural.
wir würden haben or wir hätten we should have
ihr würdet haben or ihr hättest you would have
sie würden haben or sie hätten they would have

Second Conditional.

Singular.
ich würde gehabt haben or ich hätte gehabt I should have had

Plural.

wir sind we are
ihr seid you are
sie sind they are

Plural.

wir seien we may be
ihr seiet you may be
sie seien they may be

Imperfect.

Singular.

ich war I was
du warest or warst thou wast
er war he was

Singular.

ich wäre I might be
du wärest or wärst thou mightst
er wäre he might be [be

Plural.

wir waren we were
ihr waret or wart you were
sie waren they were

Plural.

wir wären we might be
ihr wäret you might be
sie wären they might be

Perfect.

Singular.

ich bin gewesen I have been
du bist gewesen thou hast been
er ist gewesen he has been

Singular.

ich sei gewesen I may have been
du seiest gewesen thou mayest
er sei gewesen he may, etc.

Plural.

wir sind gewesen we have
been
ihr seid gewesen you have been
sie sind gewesen they have been

Plural.

wir seien gewesen we may have
been
ihr seiet gewesen you may, etc.
sie seien gewesen they may, etc.

Pluperfect.

Singular.

ich war gewesen I had been
[been
du warst gewesen thou hadst
er war gewesen he had been

Singular.

ich wäre gewesen I might have
been
du wärst gewesen thou mightst
er wäre gewesen he might, etc.

Plural.

wir waren gewesen we had
been
ihr waret gewesen you had
sie waren gewesen they had

Plural.

wir wären gewesen we might
have been
ihr wäret gewesen you might
sie wären gewesen they might

First Future.

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde sein I shall be	ich werde sein I shall be
du wirst sein thou wilt be	du werdest sein thou wilt be
er wird sein he will be	er werde sein he will be
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden sein we shall be	wir werden sein we shall be
ihr werdet sein you will be	ihr werdet sein you will be
sie werden sein they will be	sie werden sein they will be

Second Future.

Singular.	Singular.
ich werde gewesen sein I shall have been	ich werde gewesen sein I shall have been
du wirst gewesen sein thou wilt be	du werdest gewesen sein thou wilt be
er wird gewesen sein he will be	er werde gewesen sein he will be
Plural.	Plural.
wir werden gewesen sein we shall have been	wir werden gewesen sein we shall have been
ihr werdet gewesen sein you will have been	ihr werdet gewesen sein you will have been
sie werden gewesen sein they will have been	sie werden gewesen sein they will have been

First Conditional.

Singular.
ich würde sein or ich wäre I should be
du würdest sein or du wärest thou wouldst be
er würde sein or er wäre he would be
Plural.
wir würden sein or wir wären we should be
ihr würdet sein or ihr wäret you would be
sie würden sein or sie wären they would be

Second Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde gewesen sein or ich wäre gewesen I should have been
 du würdest gewesen sein or du wärest gewesen thou wouldst
 er würde gewesen or er wäre gewesen he would have been

Plural.

wir würden gewesen sein or wir wären gewesen we should have
 been

ihr würdet gewesen sein or ihr wäret gewesen you would
 sie würden gewesen sein or sie wären gewesen they would

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

sei be (thou)

seid be (you)

For the third person the following forms are used :—

er, sie, es sei he, she, it may be

laff (lafft) sie sein let them be

laff (lafft) ihn, sie, es sei let him, her, it be

INFINITIVE.

Present.—sein to be

Preterite.—gewesen sein to have been

Future.—sein werden to be about to be

PARTICIPLES.

Present.—seidend being.

Preterite.—gewesen been.

C. CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *werden*.*Present Tense.***INDICATIVE.**

Singular.

ich werde I become

du wirst thou becomest

er, sie, or es wird he, she, or
 it becomes

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

ich werde I may become

du werdest thou mayest become

er, sie, or es werde he, she, or
 it may become

Plural.

wir werden we become
ihr werdet you become
sie werden they become

Plural.

wir werden we may become
ihr werdet you may become
sie werden they may become

Imperfect.

Singular.

ich wurde or ward I became
du wurdest or wardst thou
becamest

Singular.

ich würde I might become
du würdest thou mightst be-
come

er wurde or ward he became

er würde he might become

Plural.

wir wurden we became
ihr wurbet you became
sie würden they became

Plural.

wir würden we might become
ihr würdet you might become
sie würden they might become

Perfect.

Singular.

ich bin geworden I have be-
come

Singular.

ich sei geworden I may have
become

du bist geworden thou hadst
become

du seist geworden thou mayst
have become

er ist geworden he has be-
come

er sei geworden he might have
become

Plural.

wir sind geworden we have
become

Plural.

wir seien geworden we may
have become

ihr seid geworden you have

ihr seiet geworden you may

sie sind geworden they have

wir seien geworden they may

Pluperfect.

Singular.

ich war geworden I had be-
come

Singular.

ich wäre geworden I might
have become

du warst geworden thou hadst
become

du wärst geworden thou
mightst have become

er war geworden he had, etc.

er wäre geworden he might

Plural.

wir waren geworden we had	wir wären geworden we might
become	have become
ihr wart geworden you had	ihr wäret geworden you might
wir waren geworden they had	sie wären geworden they might

Plural.

First Future.

Singular.

ich werde werden I shall be-	ich werde werden I shall be-
come	come
du wirst werden thou wilt	du werdest werden thou wilt
er wird werden he will	er werde werden he will

Plural.

wir werden werden we shall	wir werden werden we shall
become	become
ihr werdet werden you will	ihr werdet werden you will
sie werden werden they will	sie werden werden they will

Plural.

Second Future.

Singular.

ich werde geworden sein I shall	ich werde geworden sein I shall
have become	have become
du wirst geworden sein thou	du werdest geworden sein thou
wilt have become	wilt have become
er wird geworden sein he will	er werde geworden sein he will

Singular.

wir werden geworden sein we	wir werden geworden sein we
shall have become	shall have become
ihr werdet geworden sein you	ihr werdet geworden sein you
will have become	will have become
sie werden geworden sein they	sie werden geworden sein they
will have become	will have become

Plural.

First Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde werben I should become	
du würdest werben thou wouldst become	
er würde werben he would become	

Plural.

wir würden werden we should become
 ihr würdet werden you would become
 sie würden werden they would become

Second Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde geworden sein I should have become
 du würdest geworden sein thou wouldst have become
 er würde geworden sein he would have become

Plural.

wir würden geworden sein we should have become
 ihr würdet geworden sein you would have become
 sie würden geworden sein they would have become

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

werde (du) become thou	werben wir let us become
werde (er) { let him become he may become	werdet (ihr) become (you)
werde (sie, es) let her, it be- come	werden sie let them become

Plural.

INFINITIVE.

Present.—werben to become

Preterite.—geworden sein to have become

Future.—werden werden to be about to become

PARTICIPLES.

Present.—werbend becoming

Preterite.—geworden become

D. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

Most of the German verbs are regular, and one verb is sufficient for an example.

Lieben to love.

THE ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

Singular.

ich liebe I love	ich liebe I may love
du liebst (liebest) thou lovest	du liebest thou mayst love
er liebt he loves	er liebe he may love
	Plural.
wir lieben we love	wir lieben we may love
ihr liebet (liebt) you love	ihr liebet you may love
sie lieben they love	sie lieben they may love

Imperfect.

Singular.

ich liebte I loved	ich liebete I might love
du liebtest thou lovedst	du liebetest thou mightst love
er liebte he loved	er liebete he might love
	Plural.
wir liebten we loved	wir liebeten we might love
ihr liebtet you loved	ihr liebetet you might love
sie liebten they loved	sie liebeten they might love

Perfect.

Singular.

ich habe geliebt I have loved	ich habe geliebt I may have loved
du hast geliebt thou hast loved	du habest geliebt thou mayst
er hat geliebt he has loved	er habe geliebt he may have
	Plural.
wir haben geliebt we have loved	wir haben geliebt we may have loved
ihr habt geliebt you have	ihr habet geliebt you may have
sie haben geliebt they have	sie haben geliebt they may

Pluperfect.

Singular.

ich hatte geliebt I had loved

Singular.

ich hätte geliebt I might have loved

du hattest geliebt thou hadst

du hättest geliebt thou mightst

er hatte geliebt he had loved

er hätte geliebt he might

Plural.

wir hatten geliebt we had loved

Plural.

wir hätten geliebt we might have loved

ihr hattet geliebt you had

ihr hättest geliebt you might

sie hatten geliebt they had

sie hätten geliebt they might

First Future.

Singular.

ich werde lieben I shall love

Singular.

ich werde lieben I shall love

du wirst lieben thou wilt love

du werdest lieben thou wilt love

er wird lieben he will love

er werde lieben he will love

Plural.

wir werden lieben we shall love

Plural.

wir werden lieben we shall love

ihr werdet lieben you will love

ihr werdet lieben you will love

sie werden lieben they will

sie werden lieben they will

Second Future.

Singular.

ich werde geliebt haben I shall have loved

Singular,

ich werde geliebt haben I shall have loved

du wirst geliebt haben thou wilt have loved

du werdest geliebt haben thou wilt have loved

er wird geliebt haben he will have loved

er werde geliebt haben he will have loved.

Plural.

wir werden geliebt haben we shall have loved

Plural.

wir werden geliebt haben we shall have loved

ihr werdet geliebt haben you will have loved

ihr werdet geliebt haben you will have loved

sie werden geliebt haben they will have loved

sie werden geliebt haben they will have loved

First Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde lieben I should love
 du würdest lieben thou wouldest love
 er würde lieben he would love

Plural.

wir würden lieben we should love
 ihr würdet lieben you would love
 sie würden lieben they would love

Second Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde geliebt haben I should have loved
 du würdest geliebt haben thou wouldest have loved
 er würde geliebt haben he would have loved

Plural.

wir würden geliebt haben we should have loved
 ihr würdet geliebt haben you would have loved
 sie würden geliebt haben they would have loved

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

liebe (du) love (thou)
 liebe er let him love
 liebe sie let her love

Plural.

lieben wir let us love
 liebet (ihr) love ye
 lieben sie let them love

INFINITIVE.

Present.—lieben to love

Preterite.—geliebt haben to have loved

Future.—lieben werden to be about to love

PARTICLES.

Present.—liebend loving

Preterite.—geliebt loved

THE PASSIVE.

Present.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

ich werde geliebt I am loved	ich werde geliebt I may be loved
du wirst geliebt thou art loved	du werdest geliebt thou mayest
er wird geliebt he is loved	er werde geliebt he may

Plural.

wir werden geliebt we are loved	wir werben geliebt we may be loved
ihr werdet geliebt you are	ihr werdet geliebt you may
sie werden geliebt they are	sie werden geliebt they may

Imperfect.

Singular.

ich wurde geliebt I was loved	ich würde geliebt I might be loved
du wurdest geliebt thou wast	du würdest geliebt thou mightst

Plural.

wir wurden geliebt we were loved	wir würden geliebt we might be loved
ihr würdet geliebt you were	ihr würdet geliebt you might

Perfect.

Singular.

ich bin geliebt worden I have been loved	ich sei geliebt worden I may have been loved
du bist geliebt worden thou hast been loved	du seiest geliebt worden thou mayest have been loved
er ist geliebt worden he has been loved	er sei geliebt worden he may have been loved

Plural.

wir sind geliebt worden	we have been loved	wir seien geliebt werden	we may have been loved
ih̄r seid geliebt worden	you have been loved	ih̄r seien geliebt werden	you may have been loved
sie sind geliebt worden	they have been loved	sie seien geliebt werden	they may have been loved

Pluperfect.

Singular.

ich war geliebt worden	I had been loved	ich wäre geliebt worden	I might have been loved
du warst geliebt worden	thou hadst been loved	du wärst geliebt worden	thou mightst have been loved
er war geliebt worden	he had been loved	er wäre geliebt worden	he might have been loved

Plural.

wir waren geliebt worden	we had been loved	wir wären geliebt worden	we might have been loved
ih̄r waret geliebt worden	you had been loved	ih̄r wäret geliebt worden	you might have been loved
sie waren geliebt worden	they had been loved	sie wären geliebt worden	they might have been loved

First Future.

Singular.

ich werde geliebt werden	I shall be loved	ich werde geliebt werden	I shall be loved
du wirst geliebt werden	thou wilt be loved	du werdest geliebt werden	thou wilt be loved
er wird geliebt werden	he will be loved	er werde geliebt werden	he will be loved

Plural.

wir werden geliebt werden	we shall be loved	wir werden geliebt werden	we shall be loved
ih̄r werdet geliebt werden	you will be loved	ih̄r werdet geliebt werden	you will be loved
sie werden geliebt werden	they will be loved	sie werden geliebt werden	they will be loved

Plural.

Second Future.

Singular.

ich werde geliebt worden sein I
shall have been loved

du wirst geliebt worden sein
thou wilt have been loved

er wird geliebt worden sein he
will have been loved

Plural.

wir werden geliebt worden sein
we shall have been loved

ih̄r werdet geliebt worden sein
you will have been loved

sie werden geliebt worden sein
they will have been loved

Singular.

ich werde geliebt worden sein
I shall have been loved

du werdest geliebt worden sein
thou wilt have been loved

er werde geliebt worden sein he
will have been loved

Plural.

wir werden geliebt worden sein
we shall have been loved

ih̄r werdet geliebt worden sein
you will have been loved

sie werden geliebt worden sein
they will have been loved

First Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde geliebt werden I should be loved

du würdest geliebt werden thou wouldst be loved

er würde geliebt werden he would be loved

Plural.

wir würden geliebt werden we should be loved

ih̄r würdet geliebt werden you would be loved

sie würden geliebt werden they would be loved

Second Conditional.

Singular.

ich würde geliebt worden sein I should have been loved

du würdest geliebt worden sein thou wouldst have been loved

er würde geliebt worden sein he would have been loved

Plural.

wir würden geliebt worden sein we should have been loved

ih̄r würdet geliebt worden sein you would have been loved

sie würden geliebt worden sein they would have been loved

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.	Plural.
werde (du) geliebt be (thou) loved	werden wir geliebt let us be loved
werde er geliebt let him be loved	werdet (ihr) geliebt be (ye) loved
werde sie geliebt let her be loved	werden sie geliebt let them be loved

INFINITIVE.

Present.—geliebt werden to be loved

Preterite.—geliebt worden sein to have been loved

Future.—werden geliebt werden to be about to be loved

PARTICIPLE.

geliebt loved

So, for exercise, decline loben to praise, achten to esteem, glauben to believe, bilben to form, borgen to borrow, fragen to question, fühlen to feel, reinigen to cleanse, mischen to mix, führen to lead, etc.

E. CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTIVE VERB,
WITH THE ACCUSATIVE,
sich lieben to love one's self.

Present Tense.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.	Singular.
ich liebe mich I love myself	ich liebe mich I may love myself
du liebst (liebest) dich thou lovest thyself	du liebest dich thou mayst love thyself
er liebt (liebet) sich he loves himself	er liebe sich he may love himself

Plural.

wir lieben uns we love ourselves
 ihr liebet euch you love yourselves
 sie lieben sich they love themselves

Plural.

wir lieben uns we may love ourselves
 ihr liebet euch you may love yourselves
 sie lieben sich they may love themselves

Imperfect.

Singular.

ich liebte mich I loved myself
 du liebstest dich
 er liebte sich

Singular.

ich liebete mich I might love myself
 du liebtestest dich
 er liebete sich

Plural.

wir liebten uns we loved ourselves
 ihr liebtest euch
 sie liebten sich

Plural.

wir liebeten uns we might love ourselves
 ihr liebetet euch
 sie liebeten sich

Perfect.

Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I have loved myself
 du hast dich geliebt
 er hat sich geliebt

Singular.

ich habe mich geliebt I may have loved myself
 du habest dich geliebt
 er habe sich geliebt

Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we have loved ourselves
 ihr habt euch geliebt
 sie haben sich geliebt

Plural.

wir haben uns geliebt we may have loved ourselves
 ihr habet euch geliebt
 sie haben sich geliebt

Pluperfect.

Singular.

ich hatte mich geliebt I had loved myself
 du hattest dich geliebt
 er hatte sich geliebt

Singular.

ich hätte mich geliebt I might have loved myself
 du hättest dich geliebt
 er hätte sich geliebt

Plural.	Plural.
wir hatten uns geliebt we had loved ourselves	wir hätten uns geliebt we might have loved ourselves
ihr hattet euch geliebt	ihr hättest euch geliebt
sie hatten sich geliebt	sie hätten sich geliebt

REMARK.

A number of reflective verbs take an impersonal form, for example,
es ärgert mich I am vexed, es gefällt mit I am pleased.

First Future.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Singular.

Singular.

ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself	ich werde mich lieben I shall love myself
du wirst dich lieben	du werdest dich lieben
er wird sich lieben	er werde sich lieben

Plural.

Plural.

wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves	wir werden uns lieben we shall love ourselves
ihr werdet euch lieben	ihr werdet euch lieben

Second Future.

Singular.

Singular.

ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself	ich werde mich geliebt haben I shall have loved myself.
du wirst dich geliebt haben	du werdest dich geliebt haben
er wird sich geliebt haben	er werde sich geliebt haben

Plural.

Plural.

wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves	wir werden uns geliebt haben we shall have loved ourselves
ihr werdet euch geliebt haben	ihr werdet euch geliebt haben

Conditional.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
Singular.	Singular.
ich würde mich lieben I should love myself	ich würde mich geliebt haben I should have loved myself
du würdest dich lieben	du würdest dich geliebt haben
er würde sich lieben	er würde sich geliebt haben
Plural.	Plural.
wir würden uns lieben we should love ourselves	wir würden uns geliebt haben we should have loved our- selves
ihr würdet euch lieben	ihr würdet euch geliebt haben
sie würden sich lieben	sie würden sich geliebt haben

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
liebe dich love thyself	liebt or liebet euch love your- selves
liebe er sich let him love him- self	lieben sie sich let them love themselves
liebe sie sich let her love her- self	

F. CONJUGATION OF AN IMPERSONAL VERB.*Es ist* there is, *es gibt* there is or there are.*INDICATIVE.**Present.*

es ist there is es gibt there is or there are

Imperfect.

es war there was es gab there was (were)

*Perfect.*es ist gewesen there has been es hat gegeben there has (have)
been*Pluperfect.*

es war gewesen there had been es hatte gegeben there had been

Future.

es wird sein there will be es wird geben there will be

Conditional.

es würde sein there would be es würde geben there would be

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present

es sei there may be

es gebe there may be

Imperfect.

es wäre there were

es gäbe there were

Perfect.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL IRREGULAR VERBS.*

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
backen to bake, bâckst, bâckt	buck or bâckte	gebacken
befehlen to command, biefehlst, imp. biefehl	befahl	bebefhlen
beginnen to begin	begann	begonnen
beissen to bite	biss	gebissen
besinnen (sich) to recollect (one's- self)	besann	besonnen
besitzen to possess	besâß	besessen
betrügen to deceive	betrug	betrogen
biegen to bend	bog	gebogen
bleiten to offer	bot	geboten
binden to bind	band	gebunden
bitten to beg	bat	gebeten
blasen to blow	blies	geblasen
bleiben to remain	blieb	geblieben
brechen to break	brach	gebrochen
brennen to burn	brannte	gebrannt
bringen to bring	brachte	gebracht
denken to think	dachte	gedacht
empfangen to receive, empfângst, empfângst	empfing	empfangen

* All words of rare occurrence, as well as some verbs used regularly and irregularly, are here omitted.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
empfehlen to recommend, empfehlest empfehlt, <i>imp.</i> empfehl	empfahl	empfohlen
empfinden to feel	empfand	empfunden
entrinnen to escape	entrann	entronnen
erschrecken to be frightened, erschreckst, <i>imp.</i> erschrick	erschraf	erschrocken
essen to eat, issest, ißt	iß	geessen
fahren to drive, to go out in a carriage, fährst	fuhr	gefahren
fallen to fall, fällst, fällt	fiel	gefallen
fangen to catch, fängst, fängt	sing	gesangen
fechten to fight, fichtst, ficht	socht	gesuchten
finden to find	fand	gefunden
fliegen to fly	flog	geflogen
fliehen to flee	floh	geslohen
fließen to flow	floss	geslossen
fressen to devour, eat, <i>imp.</i> friss	fräß	gefressen
frieren to freeze	fror	gefroren
geben to give, gibst, <i>imp.</i> gib	gab	gegeben
gebieten to command	gebot	geboten
gehen to go, walk	ging	gegangen
gelingen to succeed (impers.)	gelang	gelungen
gelten to be worth, giltst	galt	gegolten
genesen to recover	genas	genesen
genießen to enjoy	genoss	genossen
gefallen to please	gesiel	gefallen
geschehen to happen (impersonal), 3 pers. pres es geschieht	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen to gain	gewann	gewonnen
gießen to pour	goss	gegossen
gleichen to be like	glich	geglichen
graben to dig, gräbst	grub	gegraben
halten to hold, hältst	hielt	gehalten
hangen to hang, hängst, hängt	hing	gehängen
heissen to be called	hieß	geheissen
helfen to help, hilfst, hilft, <i>imp.</i> hilf	half	geholfen
kennen to know (a person)	kannte	gekannt
klingen to sound	klang	gellungen
kommen to come	kam	gekommen
kriechen to creep	kroch	gekrochen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
laufen to run, <i>imp.</i> lauf, läuft, läufst	lief	gelaufen
leiden to suffer	litt	gelitten
leihen to lend	lieh	geliehen
lesen to read, liesest, liest, <i>imp.</i> lies	las	gelesen
liegen to lie (to be situated)	lag	gelegen
lügen to lie (to tell a falsehood)	log	gelogen
mahlen to grind	mahlte	gemahlen
. malen to paint, is regular.		
meiden to avoid	mied	gemieden
messen to measure, missest, misst	maß	gemessen
nehmen to take, nimmt, nimmt, <i>imp.</i> nimm	nahm	genommen
nennen to name	nannte	genannt
pfeifen to whistle	pifff	gepifffen
rathen to advise, räthst, räth	rieth	gerathen
reiben to rub	rieb	gerieben
reissen to tear	riss	gerissen
reiten to ride (on horseback)	ritt	geritten
rennen to run	rannte	gerannt
riechen to smell	roch	gerochen
rufen to call	rief	gerufen
scheiden to separate	schied	geschieden
scheinen to appear, shine, seem	schien	geschienen
schelten to scold, schiltst, schilt	schalt	gescholten
schießen to shoot	schoss	geschossen
schlafen to sleep, schläfst, schläft	schlief	geschlafen
schlagen to beat, schlägst, schlägt	schlug	geschlagen
schleisen to grind	schliss	geschlissen
schließen to shut, lock, conclude..	schloß	geschlossen
schmeißen to fling	schmiss	geschmissen
schneiden to cut	schnitt	geschnitten
schreiben to write	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien to cry	schrie	geschrieen
schweigen to be silent	schwieg	geschwiegen
schwimmen to swim	schwamm	geschwommen
schwingen to swing	schwang	geschwungen
sehen to see, siehst, sieht, <i>imp.</i> sieh	sah	gesehen
senden to send	sandte	gesandt
sieden to boil	sott	gesotten
singen to sing	sang	gesungen

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past. Part.</i>
sinken to sink	sank	gesunken
sitzen to sit	säß	gesessen
spinnen to spin	spann	gesponnen
sprechen to speak, sprichst, spricht, <i>imp.</i> sprich	sprach	gesprochen
stechen to sting, stichst, sticht	stach	gestochen
stehen to stand	stand	gestanden
stehlen to steal, stiehlst, stiehlt	stahl	gestohlen
steigen to mount	stieg	gestiegen
sterben to die, stirbst, stirbt, <i>imp.</i> stirb	starb	gestorben
stoßen to push	stieß	gestoßen
streiten to contend	stritt	gestritten
thun to do	that	gethan
tragen to carry, trägst, trägt	trug	getragen
treffen to hit, meet, triffst, trifft	traf	getroffen
treten to tread, trittst, <i>imp.</i> tritt	trat	getreten
trinken to drink	trank	getrunken
verbieten to forbid	verbot	verboten
vergessen to forget, vergiffest	vergäß	vergessen
vergleichen to compare	vergleich	vergleichen
verlieren to lose	verlor	verloren
verbergen to conceal, verbirgst, ver- <i>birgt</i> , <i>imp.</i> verbirg	verbarg	verborgen
verlassen to leave, to quit, ver- <i>läßest</i> , <i>verläßt</i> , <i>imp.</i> verlass	verließ	verlassen
verschwinden to disappear	verschwand	verschwunden
wachsen to grow, wächst	wuchs	gewachsen
wägen, <i>act.</i> & wiegen, <i>neut.</i> to weigh	wog	gewogen
waschen to wash, wäschest	wusch	gewaschen
welchen to yield	wich	gewichen
wenden to turn (neut. & reflect.)	wandte	gewandt
werfen to throw, wirfst, wirft	warf	geworfen
wissen to know (a thing) <i>imp.</i> <i>wisse</i> , ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß	wußte	gewußt
ziehen to draw	zog	gezogen
zwingen to compel	zwang	gezwungen

PREPOSITIONS (*Verhältnisswörter*) WHICH GOVERN
THE GENITIVE.

Anstatt or statt instead of	rücksichtlich } with regard to
außerhalb without	hinsichtlich }
innerhalb within	mittels } by means of
oberhalb above	vermittels }
unterhalb below	ungeachtet notwithstanding
diesseit this side	unweit not far from
jenseit the other side	vermöge by means of
kraft by the power of	während during
laut according to	wegen because

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE GENITIVE AND DATIVE.

längs along, trotz in spite of, zufolge in consequence.

Unweit, mittels, kraft und während,
Laut, vermöge, ungeachtet,
Oberhalb und unterhalb,
Diesseit, jenseit, halben, wegen,
Statt, auch längs, zufolge, trotz
Stehen mit dem Genitiv
Oder auf die Frage: wessen?
Doch ist hier nicht zu vergessen,
Dass bei diesen letztern drei
Auch der Dativ richtig sei

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE.

aus of, from	nächst, zunächst next
außer out of, besides	nebst together with
bei with, by, near	ob at, on account of
binnen within	sammt together with
entgegen against	seit since
gegenüber opposite to	von by, of, from
gemäß according to	zu at, to
mit with	zuvor against, in oppo-
nach after, according to	sition

Daphnis an die Quelle.

Nach dir schmacht' ich, zu dir eil' ich, du geliebte Quelle du!
 Aus dir schöpf' ich, bei dir ruh' ich, seh' dem Spiel der Wellen
 zu
 Mit dir scherz' ich, von dir lern ich, heiter durch das Leben
 wallen,
 Angelacht von Frühlingsblumen und begrüßt von Nachtigallen.

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE.

bis till, until	gegen to, towards, against
durch through	ohne without
entlang along	um round, about, for
für instead of, for	wider against, in opposition to

Philemon an seinen Freund.

Durch dich ist die Welt mir schön, ohne dich würd' ich sie
 hassen;
 Für dich leb' ich ganz allein, um dich will ich gern erblaffen;
 Gegen dich soll kein Verläumper ungestraft sich je vergehn;
 Wider dich kein Feind sich waffen, ich will dir zur Seite stehn.

PREPOSITIONS WHICH GOVERN THE DATIVE
AND ACCUSATIVE.

an at, on, near, in	über above: over
auf at, upon	unter under, among, beneath
hinter behind	vor before, at
in in, into	zwischen between
neben near, by the side of	

EXAMPLES:—

with the Dative upon the question wo? where?

Wir sitzen an dem Tische	we are seated near the table
" hinter der Mauer	.. behind the wall
" auf dem Hause	.. upon the house
" neben dir	.. near you

Über dem Spiegel

Above the looking-glass

Unter dem Fenster

Under the window

Vor dem Schrank

Before the cupboard

Zwischen den Wänden

Between the walls

with the Accusative upon the question *wo hin?* whither?

Gegen sie sich an den Tisch sit down by the table

" hinter die Mauer " behind the wall

" auf das Haus " upon the house

" neben mich " near me

Über den Spiegel Above the looking glass

Unter das Fenster Under the window

Vor den Schrank Before the cupboard

Zwischen die Wände Between the walls

Learn by heart the following verse:—

Mir, dich, ihn, es, sie,

Brauch als Dativ nie! are the Dative never.

Mir, dir, ihm, ihr, ihnen,

Müssen immer dazu dienen. these are Dative ever.

An, auf, hinter, neben, in

Über, unter, vor und zwischen

Stehen bei dem Accusativ

Wenn man fragen will *wo hin?* .

Bei dem Dative steht sie so,

Dass man nur kann fragen *wo?*

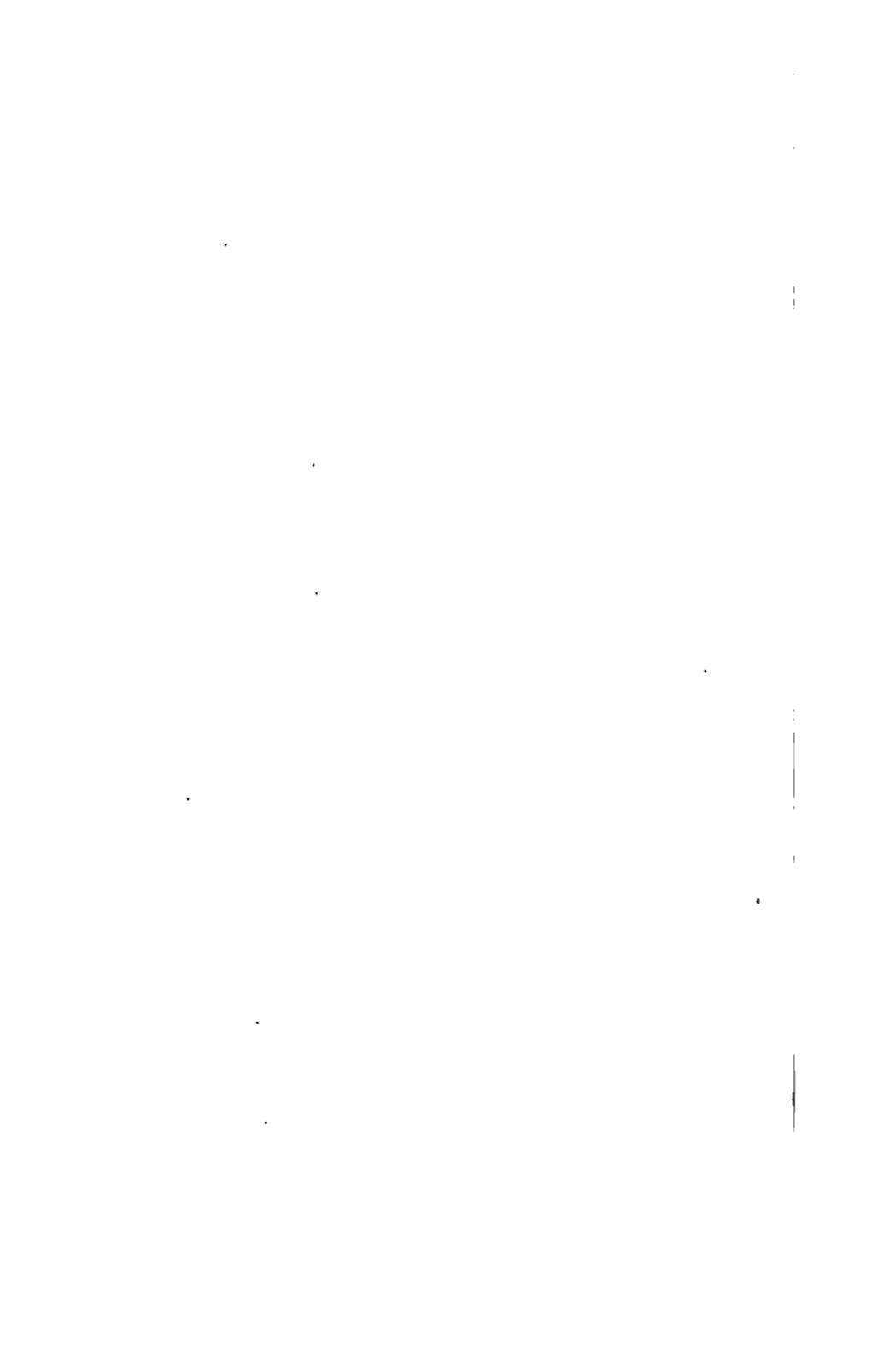
CONJUNCTIONS (Bindewörter).

Und and, auch also, too, nicht allein—sondern auch not only
 —but also, wie auch as also, ferner further, farther, aber but,
 allein but, als as, also so, thus, therefore, da since, as,
 daher therefore, dann then, darum on that account, daß that,

benn for, deshalb for that reason, deswegen therefore, doch yet, nevertheless, however, falls or im Falle in case that, folglich consequently, indem while, since, inbessen however, in the mean while, ingleichen likewise, mithin consequently, ob if, whether, obgleich though, although, seit or seitdem since, sondern but, sonst else, weil because, wie how, wo where, zwar indeed, u. s. w. etc.

INTERJECTIONS (Empfindungs Wörter).

Ach ! ah ! heh ! juchheh ! ah ! ha ! hurrah ! (joy)
 ach ! oh ! o weh or auweh ! alas ! O dear ! (grief)
 eh ! o ! ah ! haha ! ah ! (surprise)
 pfui ! si ! fie ! (disgust)
 st ! st ! pft ! still ! hist ! hush ! (silence).
 halt den Dieb ! stop thief ;
 Feuer ! Feuer ! fire ! fire ! zu Hülfe ! help !
 Polizei ! police ! Platz da ! make place !
 Woß tausend ! the deuce !
 Gott sei Dank ! thank God !



THE CATECHISM.

I. ARTICLES.—*Geschlechtswörter.*

1. How many articles are there in German? — Two, the definite *der* the, and the indefinite *ein* or *einer* a, an.
2. How is the definite article declined? — In three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter; as, m. *ein* or *einer*, f. *eine*, n. *ein* or *eines*.
3. What difference is there between *ein* and *einer*, *ein* and *eines*? — *Ein* is used with nouns, but *einer*, *eines* in reference to a noun; as, *ein Haus* a house; *hier ist einer* here is one, i. e. one man (*Mann*). Have you a knife? *Hier ist eines* here is one, i. e. one knife.
4. How is the definite article declined? — Likewise in three genders; as, *der*, *die*, *das*.
5. What is *to a* before a masculine noun? — *Einem*; as, *einem Baume* to a tree.
6. What is *of a* before a feminine noun? — *Einer*; as, *einer Frau* of a woman.
7. What is *to the* before a masculine noun? — *Dem*; as, *dem Herrn* to the gentleman.*
8. What is *of the* before a masculine noun? — *Des*; as, *des Freundes* of the friend.
9. In what manner are articles used with nouns? — The articles must agree with the nouns to which they belong in gender, number and case; as, *der Vater* the father, *die Mutter* the mother, *das Kind* the child.

* Gentleman is always translated with *Herr*.

10. Is the article sometimes put between the adjective and noun, as in "half a sheet, all the year?" — The article is always put before the adjective followed by a noun; as, *ein halber Bogen, das ganze Jahr*.

11. In English no article is used before nouns in a universal sense; is this the same in German? — In German the definite article is generally used in this case; as, *der Mensch ist sterblich* man is mortal.

12. How do you translate: I have left the book, pen and pencil upon the table? — *Ich habe das Buch, die Feder und den Bleistift auf dem Tische gelassen.* The article is repeated before nouns of different gender.

13. How do you translate: Give me *some* paper, pens and ink? — *Geben Sie mir Papier, Federn und Tinte* (or *Dinte*). The article is omitted whenever the substantive expresses a part of a quantity of things.

14. May I not translate also: *Geben Sie mir etwas Papier, etwas Tinte* (or *Dinte*)? — It gives the same sense, and to the plural *Federn* may be added *einige*; as, *geben Sie mir einige Federn*.

II. NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES. — *Hauptwörter.*

DECLENSIONS.

1. How many declensions of substantives are there in German? — On this point there is great discrepancy of opinion. The most renowned German grammarians are *Adelung* and *Heyse*; the former makes eight declensions including the proper names, the latter makes five not including the proper names, and in more modern editions of his grammar these five declensions are reduced to three. Others have made only one, and some modern Grammarians have

adopted two kinds of declensions, viz. a strong (stark) and a weak (schwach). The number *four*, which Meidinger and others and we also have adopted, is probably the best adapted for practice, vide p. 22.

2. How is the declension of a noun determined? — By the ending of the nominative plural, which is in the first declension like the nominative singular, and takes in the second *e*, in the third *en* or *n*, in the fourth *er*; as, *der Engel* the angel, *die Engel*; *das Pferd* the horse, *die Pferde*; *der Fürst* the prince, *die Fürsten*; and *das Auge* the eye, *die Augen*; *der Geist* the spirit, *die Geister*.

3. There are some general rules for declining nouns; do the feminines in the singular admit of a change of termination? — All feminines are unchangeable in the singular; as, *die Freiheit* the liberty.

4. How does the genitive singular generally end? — In *s* or *es*; as, *des Engels*, *des Pferdes*, *des Auges*, *des Geistes*.

5. Which substantives have their genitive singular invariably ending in *es*? — Those which in nominative end in *s*, *ß*, *ñ*, *ʒ*, *ʒ*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*.

6. How terminate nouns, whose genitive singular is *es*, their dative singular? — They take *e*; as, *der Hals* the neck, *des Halses*, *dem Halse*.

7. Which case is the accusative mostly like? — The nominative; as, *der Engel*, *den Engel*; nom. pl. *die Engel*, acc. pl. *die Engel*.

8. Under which declension falls the principal part of nouns? — Under the second and third declension.

9. Do any words modify their vowels in the plural? — Words of this description occur in all declensions, but not frequently in the third.

10. What change undergo the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*? — They are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*; as, *der Faden* the thread, *die Fäden*; *der Baum* the tree, *die Bäume*; *der Storch* the stork, *die Störche*; *der Strauch* the shrub, *die Straucher*; *der Wurm*

the worm, die Würmer. Die Röth want, of the third declension forms die Röthen which is however seldom used.

On the first Declension.

11. What are the endings of the genitive singular and dative plural? — They are *s* and *n*; as, *des Engels*, *den Engeln*.

12. Do the other cases change their termination? — They do not.

13. Do all infinitives employed as nouns belong to this declension? — They do and they are of the neuter gender; as, *das Lesen* the reading, *das Zeichnen* the drawing.

On the second Declension.

14. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is *es*; as, *des Baumes*.

15. What is the most general ending of the cases in this declension? — It is *e*; as, dat. sing. *bem Baume*, nom. pl. *die Bäume*, gen. pl. *der Bäume*, accus. pl. *die Bäume*.

On the third Declension.

16. What is the general ending of the genitive singular? — It is *en* and *n*, or *es* and *s*; as, *des Fürsten* of the prince, *des Ohres* of the ear.

17. How do nouns, which take *s* in the genitive, form the dative singular and nominative plural? — They have the dative singular unaltered, and take *n* in the nominative plural; as, *der Bauer* the peasant, gen. *des Bauers*, dat. *bem Bauer*, nom. pl. *die Bauern*.

18. What are the most general endings in the third declension? — The most general endings are *en* and *n*; as, *der Fürst*, *des Fürsten*, *dem Fürsten*, etc.

On the fourth Declension.

19. What is the ending of the genitive singular? — It is *es*; as, *der Leib* the body, *des Leibes*.

20. What letter occurs exclusively in all terminations of the plural of this declension? — The letter *r*; as, *die Leiber*, *der Leiber*, etc.

NOUNS WHICH VARY THEIR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS ACCORDING TO THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

1. Some nouns vary their genders according to their signification, others also their declensions, and others vary both. What difference is there between *die Bände*, *die Bänder*, and *die Bande*? — *Die Bände* means the volumes, from *der Band*; *die Bänder* the ribbons, from *das Band*, and *die Bande* the bands, fetters, from *das Band*.

2. What is the plural of *der Bauer* the peasant, and of *das Bauer* the cage? — *Die Bauern* the peasants, *die Bauer* the cages.

3. Of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* short, meaning the fracture, or break; and of what gender is *Bruch* with the *u* long, meaning the marsh, fen, brook? — The former is masculine; we say, *der Bruch*, pl. *die Brüche*, the fracture; the latter is neuter, we say, *das Bruch*, pl. *die Brücher*, the marshes.

4. What means *der Erbe* and what *das Erbe*? — *Der Erbe*, pl. *die Erben*, the heir, *das Erbe* the inheritance; but its plural *die Erbe* is obsolete, and they use instead of it *die Erbschaften* from the singular *die Erbschaft*.

5. What is the difference between *die Gesichte* and *die Gesichter*? — Both are derived from *das Gesicht*, but *die Gesichte* means the visions, and *die Gesichter*, faces, looks.

6. Does *Heide* vary its gender according to the double signification of the word? — We say, *der Heide* the heathen, but *die Heide* the heath; the plural for both is *die Heiden* meaning the heathens or the heaths.

7. What is the difference between *der Räper* and *die Räper*? — *Der Räper* means the pirate, pl. *die Räper*; but *die Räper*, sing. fém., is the caper (pickle) and has *die Räpern* in the plural.

8. How do you distinguish *der Kunde* and *die Kunde*? — *Der Kunde*, pl. *die Kunden*, is the customer; *die Kunde* is knowledge and has no plural.

9. What is the plural of *das Land*? — *Die Länder* countries, states; and *die Lande* land, provinces.

10. What is the singular of *die Leiter* the guides, and *die Leitern* the ladders? — *Der Leiter* the guide, *die Leiter* the ladder.

11. May I say as well *der Weiß* or *das Weiß*? — *Der Weiß* signifies the rice and has no plural; *das Weiß* is the twig or shoot, pl. *die Weißer* the twigs.

12. What is the plural of *der Schild* the shield, and of *das Schild* the sign-board? — *Die Schilder* the shields, and *die Schilder* the sign-boards.

13. Mention the important distinction between *der See* and *die See*. — *Der See*, pl. *die Seen*, is the lake; *die See*, pl. *die Seen*, the sea.

14. Is *der Sprosse* and *die Sprosse* the same? — *Der Sprosse* is the sprig or sprout, *die Sprosse* the step of a ladder; the plural of both is *die Sprossen*.

15. What difference is there between *der Stift* and *das Stift*? — *Der Stift* is the tag or peg, *das Stift* the convent, foundation; the plural of both is *die Stifte*, but of *das Stift* may also be formed *die Stifter*.

16. How do you distinguish *der Thor* and *das Thor*? — *Der Thor* is the fool, pl. *die Thoren*; *das Thor* the gate, pl. *die Thore*.

17. What are the plurals of *das Wort*? — *Die Worte* words, (connected) speech, and *die Wörter* words (taken singly).

18. Why do we say for dictionary *Wörterbuch*, not *Wortebuch*? — Because in a dictionary, words are considered not connected, but single.

19. Is there any difference between *die Zölle* and *die Bolle*? — *Die Zölle* signifies the inches, *die Bolle* the tolls; the singular of both is the same, *der Zoll* the inch, or the toll.

DECLINATION OF PROPER NAMES.

1. Are proper names declined? — The best modern authors do not add terminations to all cases of proper names, and the declining of them is indeed so much disused, that it is considered as affected, and rendering the style awkward.

2. Only the genitive singular is in modern authors found distinguished by a termination, and by what? — By *s* or *en s*.

3. How then do we translate, the works of Homer, or Luther? — *Die Werke Homers, Luthers.*

4. Do not some names take the apostrophic 's? — Names ending in a vowel take this; as, *Cicero's, Salonio's.*

5. What names take the termination *en s*? — Names ending in *s, sch, ß, ff, x, z.*

6. How then do you translate, go to the house of Schulz, of Voss, of Hirsch? — *Gehen Sie nach Schulzens, Vossens, Hirschen's Hause.*

7. This ending *en s* too is more used in conversation, then in the grave style, and it is often unpleasant to the ear, as if I would add it to *Socrates, Ullysses, etc.* Modern authors avoid this termination, and all cases of proper names may no doubt be expressed without the help of terminations. From what are the cases of proper names understood, when

their terminations are omitted?—From their position in a sentence; from other words preceding, which are declined and mark a quality, rank, etc.; also from prepositions, with which they are joined; as, *he bought the horse of Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch*, *er kaufte das Pferd des Lieutenant Schulz, Voss, Hirsch*. He spoke to my sister and Hans, *er sprach mit meiner Schwester und Hans*.

8. What other manner is there to mark the cases of proper names?—The use of the definite article.

9. As for instance; the sentence, “*Brutus killed Cæsar*,” may, according to the generality of grammarians, be translated *Brutus tödete Cæsarn*. But how would modern authors write?—*Brutus tödete den Cæsar*.

10. How do we translate, “*who was the greatest hero after Alexander?*”—*Wer war der größte Held nach dem*, or simply *nach Merander?*

GENDER OF NOUNS.

1. How many genders are there in German?—Three, the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

2. What double method has the German language for distinguishing the sex of substantives?—The attending to their significations and to their endings.

3. The reference to the significations of words being the first way of distinguishing their genders, what nouns are, from their significations, of the masculine gender? The nouns of *male persons*, and male animals, gods, angels, and spirits, as well as all names expressing any office, dignity, quality, station, or implements used by mechanics; next all words of stones, months, days, etc.; as, *der Löwe* the lion, *der Bürger* the citizen, *der Hammer* the hammer, *der Diamant* the diamond, *der Oftwind* the east wind, *der Sommer* the summer, *der Mai* the May, *der Sonntag* the Sunday, *der Lachs* the salmon.

4. What nouns are, from their significations, of the

feminine gender? — The nouns of *female persons*, and female animals; the substantives expressing the dignities, relations, qualities, functions, and implements of art peculiar to the female sex; as well as words which denote rivers, fruits, etc.; as, die Dichterin the poetess, die Nadel the needle, die Oder the Oder, die Nuß the nut, die Pflaume the plum, die Birne the pear, die Rose the rose.

5. What nouns are, from their significations, of the neuter gender? — The nouns of countries, towns, and villages; of metals, of most collectives, all infinitives when used as substantives, and the letters of the alphabet; as, *England* England, *London*, *das Gold* gold, *das Eisen* iron.

6. The second method of distinguishing the genders of nouns being the referring to their endings; of what gender are the substantives ending in en, nung, and uch? — Of the masculine gender; as, *der Hafen* the harbour, *der Magen*, the stomach, *der Ursprung* the origin, *der Hauch* the breath.

7. What terminations denote the feminine gender? — The terminations *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *uth*, and most nouns terminated by a vowel are likewise of this gender; as, *die Kindheit* the childhood, *die Güte* the kindness, *die Freundschaft* the friendship, *die Flut* the flood, high tide, *die Frede* the speech, *die Größe* the greatness.

8. What syllables distinguish the neuter gender of nouns? — Most words beginning with *ge* or concluding with *thum* and *sch* are of the neuter gender; as *das Grader* the veins, *das Alterthum* antiquity, *das Loch* the hole.

9. Of which gender are substantives in *iss*? — Of the feminine or neuter gender; as, *die Finsterniss*, *das Gedächtniss* memory.

10. I say *das Haus*, but *die Haustür*; what is the reason of the latter being put in the feminine gender, when the former is neuter? — When a word is composed of two substantives the gender is deduced from the terminating one; as, *der Wetterhahn* the weathercock, *das Stadthaus* townhouse.

11. Why is Fräulein of the neuter gender?—It is the diminutive of Frau, and all diminutives are of the neuter gender; as, das Söhnchen the little son, from the son; das Knäbchen the little boy, from der Knabe the boy; das Kindlein the little child, from das Kind the child.

12. Is Fräulein always neuter?—The word in itself is indeed always neuter; and I say always, das Fräulein. In the progress of a sentence, however, the grammatical neuter gender of this word is no longer attended to, but the feminine sex of the person expressed; as, ich schrieb an Fräulein Schultz und bat sie (not es) mir das Buch zu leihen. I wrote to the Honorable Miss Schultz, and requested her to lend me the book.

FORMATION OF NOUNS.

1. How are nouns divided as regards their formation?—In primitive and derivative.

2. How are derivative nouns formed?—By derivation from and composition with other words, and with syllables called affixes and prefixes.

3. From what kinds of words may nouns be derived?—First, from *verbs* when they are called verbal nouns. As in English participles may be used as substantives, so may also infinitives in German; as, the reading das Lesen, the feeling das Fühlen. Adjectives may be likewise converted into substantives, the nouns being understood; as, der Weise the wise man, die Weise the wise woman, der Verwandte the male relative, die Verwandte the female relative. *Interjections* may be used also as substantives; as, Wehe! or Weh! wo! or woe! may be introduced in this manner: das eine Wehe ist vorüber, aber es kommen noch zwei Wehen one woe is past, but two woes more come hereafter, *Apocalypse c. ix. x. 12*; er flagte mir sein Wehe he complained of his misfortune. Moreover *nouns* proceed frequently from other nouns; as, der Künstler the artist, from die Kunst the art.

4. With what kinds of words are nouns often composed?—With other nouns, and also with adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions; as, *Waterland* native country, *Neujahr* new year, *Wohltat* benefit, *Vormittag* forenoon.

5. What are *prefixes*?—The meanings of words, in almost all languages, are susceptible of modifications by the help of certain syllables put either before or after original words. Now, those put before original words are called *prefixes*.

6. Which German prefixes correspond to the English *in*, *arch*, *mis*, or *dis*?—The syllables *un*, *er*, *mis*; as, *die Unbankbarkeit* the ingratitude, *ein Erzbischof* an archbishop, *das Misstrauen* the mistrust or distrust.

7. What is the import of the prefixed syllable *ur*?—It gives the word an enlarged sense; as, *ein Urenkel* a great grandson, *ein Urgroßvater* a great grandfather, *Urvorfahren* ancestors, *uralt* very old.

8. What are *affixes* or *postfixes*?—Syllables put after nouns to modify their meanings; as, *chen* and *lein*, *er*, *in*, or *inn*, *e*, *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *niss*, *sal*, *schäft*, *thum*, *ung*.

9. Of what use are the syllables *chen* and *lein*?—They serve to form diminutives; as, *das Söhnchen* the little son, from *der Sohn* the son, *das Kindlein* the babe, from *das Kind* the child.

10. Are diminutives frequently used in German?—They are not; instead of diminutives made by terminations, the adjective *lein* little is generally added to nouns; as, *der kleine Knabe* instead of *das Knäbchen* or *Knäblein* the little boy,

11. What signifies the affix *er*?—It denotes the business or profession of a male person; as, *der Gärtner* the gardener, from *der Garten* the garden.

12. How are nouns affected by the affix *in* or *inn*?—Masculine nouns are thereby changed into feminine; as, *die Fürstin* (or *Fürstinn*) the princess, from *der Fürst* the prince; *die Königin* (or *Königinn*) the queen, from *der König* the king.

13. What denote the affixes *e*, *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *niss*, *sal*, *schaft*, *thum*, *ung*?—they denote the quality, character, dignity, etc., of persons or things.

14. To which English terminations do they correspond?—The termination *e* corresponds to *ness*, *ei* to *ty*, *heit* to *hood*, *keit* to *ude*, or *ness*, *niss* to *ness*, *sal* to *ion*, *schaft* to *ship* or *ance*, *thum* to *dom* or *ty*, *ung* to *ing*.

15. Give a few examples.—Die Größe the greatness, from *groß* great; die Kinderei the puerility, from *das Kind* the child, pl. die *Kinder*; die Kindheit the childhood, die Seligkeit the beatitude, from *selig* happy, and die Dankbarkeit the thankfulness, from *dankbar* thankful; die Finsterniss the darkness; die Trübsal affliction; die Freundschaft the friendship, and die Bekanntschaft the acquaintance, from *bekannt* acquainted; das Alterthum the antiquity, and das Herzogthum the dukedom; die Lesung the reading, from *lesen* to read; die Beantwortung the answering, from *beantworten* to answer.

16. We spell with an *h* words as *Stahl* steel, *Strahl* ray or beam of light, *Denkmahl* monument, should then *Trübsal* affliction not have likewise *h* before *l*?—The affix *sal* is always spelt without *h*.

III. ADJECTIVES (Eigenschaftswörter).

1. What is an adjective?—It is a word that cannot stand by itself, but always refers to some substantive expressed or understood, and is added to nouns to denote the quality, form, etc.; as, *ein nützliches Buch* a useful book, *ein runder Tisch* a round table.

2. In English an adjective is not varied, is it the same in German?—When it is combined with the substantive by then auxiliary verb *sein*, it is indeclinable; as, *der Tisch ist gut*

the table is good, *die Tafel* ist gut the pen is good, *das Buch* ist gut the book is good; but when it is placed before the substantive it is declined, and must agree with it in gender, number, and case.

DECLENSIONS OF ADJECTIVES.

3. How many declensions of adjectives are there?—Adjectives are declined in three different forms, according as they are preceded or not preceded by articles and pronouns, which include the articles.

4. Which are these three declensions?—The first comprehends adjectives which are without any article; the second, those which are with the indefinite article, and the third, those which are with the definite article.

5. Which are the endings of the *first* form, when no article precedes the adjective?—Its endings are like those of the definite article *der*, *die*, *das*.

6. Decline *rother Wein* red wine, *schöne Frucht* fine fruit, *großes Feld* large field.

7. May the genitive not be *rothen Weines* instead of *rothes Weines*?—In the masculine and neuter, the genitive takes either *es* or *en*, the harmony of the sentence and good usage decide the choice; but, generally, the latter ending is preferred, because the repetition of the same ending *es* is thereby avoided. Thus we say more generally, *stehenden Füßen*, than *stehendes Füße* immediately (literally, being on my legs).

8. Which are the endings of the *second* form, in which the adjective is preceded by the indefinite article?—The nominative and accusative sing. agree with the first form; the genitive and dative with the third. The plural is formed in the same manner as without any article.

9. Decline *ein weiser Mann* a wise man, *eine große Stadt* a large town, *ein kleines Haus* a small house.

10. Which are the endings of the *third* form, in which the definite article *der*, *die*, *das*, precedes the adjective? — The nominative singular of all genders, and the accusative of the feminine and neuter end in *e*; all the other cases end in *n*, as does the plural for all three genders.

11. Decline *der gute Mann* the good man, *die schöne Frucht* the fine fruit, *das große Feld* the large field.

12. Natives of the south of Germany often use the termination *e* instead of *n* in all cases of the plural of the third form of adjectives: as, *die gute Männer*. Is this right? — It is not grammatical; it should be *die guten Männer*.

13. Sometimes several adjectives come together before a substantive, do then all of them follow the same form? — If the first of such adjectives has the first form, like *guter*, the rest of adjectives added follow the second form; as, gen. sing. *gutes, rothen, alten Weines*; dat. sing. *gutem, rothen, alten Weine*; gen. pl. *guter, rothen, alten Weine*. The recurrence of *s, m, r* is avoided for the sake of euphony. If the first of several adjectives stands in the second form, the rest take the second; and if it stands in the third, the rest follow likewise the third form; as, *eines guten, alten, flugen Mannes; des guten, alten, rothen Weines*.

14. How are adjectives declined when preceded by the personal pronouns, the possessives and the indefinite *kein* no, *viel* much, *wenig* few, *little*, *mehr* more? — According to the second form; as, *ich armer Mann* I poor man; *du gute Frau* thou good wife; *mir armen Mann* to me poor man; *meinem eigenen Hause* to my own house; *kein ehrlicher Mann* no honest man. So likewise when several adjectives follow one another; as, *dein guter, alter, ehrlicher Vater* thy good, old, honest father.

15. How are adjectives declined when they follow *der-jenige* that, *derselbe* the same, *dieser* this, *jener* that, *jeder* every, *solcher* such, *welcher* who, *alle* all, *beide* both? — After

the third form; as, *dieser kluge Mann* this prudent man; *dieser alte, brave Mann* this old, brave man.

16. May one say as well *alle gute Menschen* as *alle guten Menschen*? — After *alle* all, *manche* many, *etliche* and *einige* some, the nom. and accus. pl. may end in *e* instead of *en*, but the other cases follow the rule; as, *alle übrige fremde Gäste kamen* all the other strange guests arrived.

17. Why do we say in the dative *armen, angenehmen*, instead of *arme m, angenehm m*, from *arm* poor, *angenehm* pleasant? — For the sake of euphony *n* is used instead of *m* in the dative to avoid the recurrence of *m* in adjectives ending in *m*.

18. When are *viel* much, *wenig* little, *mehr* more, indeclinable? — They are not declined before singular nouns, but are declinable before plural nouns; as, *viel Geld, viele Kinder*.

19. How are adjectives declined when they are changed into substantives? — Their declension with the article is the same as if they were adjectives; as, *der Weise* the wise man, *die Verwandte* the female relation.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. What is meant by comparison? — Comparison is the altering of the quality into more or less, or marking the different degrees of it.

2. How many degrees of comparison are there? — There are reckoned commonly three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative and the superlative.

3. What is the positive? — It is the first state of the adjective expressing the quality simply without any increase or diminution; as, *stolz* proud, *weise* wise.

4. What is the comparative degree? — The degree into which the positive state of the adjective is somewhat in-

creased or decreased, and it is formed by adding *t* or *er* ; as, *stolzer* prouder, *weiser* wiser.

5. Is the comparative degree of *vollkommen* perfect made *vollkommener* ? — The *e* of the syllable preceding the ending of the comparative, may be dropped in conversation and verses. Thus from *sicher* safe, may be formed *sicherer* and *sicherster* safer.

6. What is the superlative degree ? — The superlative degree increases or diminishes the positive to the utmost degree and is formed by adding to the end of the positive *ste* or *est* ; as, *der stolzeste* the proudest, *der weiseste* the wisest.

7. Mention the comparative and superlative degrees of *fest* firm, *schlanke* slender, *zähm* tame, *sanft* soft, *blau* blue.

8. When an adjective is used adverbially, how is the superlative formed ? — By putting *am* before the word and adding *n* to the termination of the superlative ; as, *am weisesten* wisest, *am stolzesten* proudest.

9. Do any adjectives change their vowels in the comparative and superlative ? — Most monosyllable adjectives change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u* into *ä*, *ö*, *ü* in the comparative and superlative ; as, *grob* coarse, *gröber*, *der größte* ; *alt* old, *älter*, *der älteste*.

10. Some adjectives form in English their comparison irregularly, and so they do in German. What is the comparative and superlative of *gut* good, *viel* much, *böse* bad ? — *Besser* better, *mehr* more, *schlimmer* worse ; *der beste* the best, *der meiste* the most, *der schlimmste* the worst. But *böse* forms also *böser*, *der böseste*.

11. What is the comparative and superlative of *hast* soon, *gern* willing, *hoch* high ? — *Früher* sooner, *am frühesten* the soonest ; *lieber* more willing, *der liebste* the most willing ; *höher* higher, *der höchste* the highest.

12. The comparatives and superlatives of adjectives are

declinable; and in what manner are they declined? — Their declension follows that of the positive.

13. Decline ein älterer Mann an older man, der älteste Mann the oldest man; eine bessere Frau a better woman, die beste Frau the best woman; ein jüngeres Kind a younger child, das jüngste Kind the youngest child.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADJECTIVES IN SENTENCES.

1. Is the adjective to be repeated when more than one noun follow? — It is, like the article, to be repeated when its termination does not agree with all following nouns according to their numbers and genders.

2. What do we say for: good tables, pens and glasses? — Gute Tische, Federn und Gläser; gute is not repeated because it may be used for the nom. and accus. masc. fem. and neut. of the plural.

3. What is the German of: a young man and woman? — Ein junger Mann und eine junge Frau; jung is repeated because junger agrees not in gender with Frau.

4. What is the German of: he bought a large house and garden? — Er kaufte ein großes Haus und einen großen Garten. Here groß is repeated because ein großes does not agree in gender with Garten.

5. What case requires the adjective in German when *of* or *with* follow the English adjective? — Generally the genitive, which in this case is mostly placed at the end of the sentence; as, ich bin des Lesens überdrüssig I am weary of (wearied with) reading; er ist Ihrer Freundschaft unwürdig he is unworthy of your friendship.

6. What case use the Germans when the English adjective has *to* or *for* after it, expressed or understood? — The dative; as, das ist mir nachtheilig und schädlich that is hurtful and disadvantageous to me; der Sohn ist dem Vater ähnlich the son is like (to) the father; diese Arbeit ist leicht

für einen Mann, aber schwer für ein Kind this labour is easy for a man, but difficult for a child ; es ist mir deutlich it is clear to me ; es ist ihm etwas leichtes it is easy for him ; das ist mir zu hoch und zu schwer that is too high and too difficult for me.

7. Is the termination and sign of the genitive sometimes altogether dropped ?—We may say, ein Glas frisches Wasser a glass of fresh water, ein Tropfen Wein a drop of wine, er hat ein Haus voll (or voll von) Geld und Gut he has a house full of money and goods.

8. What is the German for, he is sick *in* mind, not *in* body ?—Er ist frank am Gemüthe, nicht am Körper. When in English the quality of a thing is expressed by an adjective, which is followed by the preposition *in* without an article before the subsequent substantive, the *in* is to be rendered in German by *am*.

9. What is the German for, from one end to the other ?—Von einem Ende zu dem andern. In German the numerical adjective *ein* cannot be omitted.

10. What word is introduced in German for the English *than* following the comparative ?—Als ; and we say, er ist reicher als ich he is richer than I. Formerly, denn was also in use, but now it occurs only in solemn speaking and verses.

11. What word do the Germans use after the superlative when the English use *of* or *among* ?—Von or unter, with the dative ; as, er ist der gelehrteste unter or von allen he is the most learned *of* or *among* all.

NUMERALS.

1. What express numerals ? — They express numbers.
2. How are they divided ? — Into cardinal, ordinal, partitive, proportional, distributive, and collective.

3. Which are the cardinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *ein* or *eines* one, *zwei* two, *drei* three, *vier* four, etc. Cardinal numbers mean principal numbers, from the Latin *cardo* a hinge; upon them the others hinge as it were.

4. How may they be divided?—As the English numerals, to whom the German numbers are much similar, so the English numbers may be divided into primitive and derivative. Primitive cardinal numbers are the units *eins* one to *zehn* ten, *hundert* hundred, *eine Million* a million; derivative either by termination or composition are the remaining; as, *dreißig* thirty, *vierzig* forty, *ein und dreißig* one and thirty, or thirty-one, etc.

5. In English we say, one and thirty or thirty-one; do the Germans also say as well, *dreißig ein* as *ein und dreißig*?—In compound numbers the Germans put the smaller always first, and therefore never say *dreißig ein*, *vierzig ein*, instead of *ein und vierzig* forty one, etc.

6. Are all numeral nouns pronounced as written or printed?—There are a few which admit of a double pronunciation, viz., *elf* eleven, is more generally pronounced *elf*; *vierzehn* fourteen, as *vierzehn* with the *i* short; *vierzig* forty, as *vierzig* with the *i* short; *siebzehn* seventeen, as *siebzehn*; *siebzig* seventy, as *siebzig*. They may, however, also be pronounced as printed: still the other contracting pronunciation is so general, that even in printed works the forms *siebzehn*, *siebzig* are frequently seen, and *siebtehalb* six and a half, is perhaps never printed *siebtehalb*.

7. What is the genitive and dative of *zwei* and *drei*?—Gen. *zweier*, *dreier*, dat. *zweien*, *dreien*. The genitive is, however, often supplied by *von* of; as, *er ist Besitzer von zweier Häusern* is more generally said than *er ist Besitzer zweier Häuser* he is possessor of two houses.

8. Does the cardinal number *zwei* admit of three genders? In modern German *zwei* is used for all genders, but formerly

they said, masc. *jween Männer*, fem. *jwo Frauen*, neut. *jwei Häuser*.

9. Which are the ordinal numbers, and why are they so called?—They are *der erste* the first, *der zweite* the second, *der dritte* the third, etc. They are called ordinal numbers because they express the order of things with respect to numbers.

10. In what manner are they formed?—By adding *te* to the cardinal number, except *der erste*, not *der einste*; *der dritte* the third, not *der breite*. After the number nineteen, *ste* is added; as, *der zwanzigste* the twentieth.

11. How is *der funfzehnte* pronounced?—It may be, and is correctly, pronounced as spelt; but more generally, it is pronounced as *der fufzehnte* with the *n* short.

12. Are these ordinal numerals declinable?—They may be declined in all the three forms of adjectives; as, *zweiter* second, *ein zweiter* a second, *der zweite* the second.

13. How do you translate, “this is the one thousand eight hundred and fifty-first year, A. D.”?—*Wir haben* (or *es ist*) *das tausend acht hundert und ein und funzigste Jahr*, n. C. G. In compound numbers only the last assumes the form of an ordinal.

14. What are *partitive numbers*?—Words which express any part of a quantity.

15. In what manner are they formed?—By a composition of the ordinal numbers with the words *halb* half, and *Theil* part; as, *drittelhalb* two and a half, *viertelhalb* four and a half, *das drittel* or *der dritte Theil* the third or the third part, *das Fünftel* the fifth or fifth part.

16. What other form is there for *das Drittel*, *das Fünftel*?—We say as well, *das Drittel*, *das Fünftel*, by adding an *l* to the ordinal, making the last syllable *tel*, which is only a contraction of *Theil* part.

17. What are *proportional numbers*?—Words which express a comparative relation of one object to another, or

words which denote a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

18. How are they formed?—By adding *sach* or *fältig* to the cardinal numbers; as, *einfach* single, *zweifach* double, *hundertsach* centuple, or *zweifältig* twofold, *hundertsältig* hundredfold. But instead of *einfach* in modern German is not said *einfältig*, though it was in use formerly, because *einfältig* means also silly, which is now its only signification.

19. Is there another form in use for *zweifach*?—We say as well, *zweierfach*.

20. Which are the distributive numbers, and why are they so called?—They are so called because they express a dealing out of portions, and are *erstens* firstly, *zweitens* secondly, etc.

21. What other forms are in use for *erstens*, and how are they to be explained?—We say also, *erstlich* and *zum ersten*. *Erstens* is formed by the dative case of the ordinal number, as it is declined with the definite article, and the addition of *s*. *Erstlich* is formed like the adjectives in *lich*. *Zum ersten*, *zum zweiten*, u. s. w., are nothing but the dative cases of the ordinal numbers (declined with the definite article) agreeing with the substantive *Platz* (place *Stelle*) which is understood, and governed by the preposition *zum*.

22. How is the succession of portions expressed by distributive numbers?—We say *zwei und zwei* two and two, or two by two; *drei und drei* three and three; *je eins*, *je zwei*, *je drei* one, two, three at a time.

23. What termination is used to denote the same sort of thing, or a variety of things of the same kind?—The termination *lei* is added to the cardinal numbers; as, *einerlei* of one sort, *zweierlei* of two sorts, *dreierlei Schuhe*, *Linte* or *Dinte*, *Bänder* three sorts of shoes, ink, ribbons: the syllable *lei* admits of no declension.

24. Is the termination *lei* added only to numbers?—It is added also to pronouns; as, *welcherlei* which sort, *solcherlei* such sort, *mancherlei* many a sort, *keinerlei* no sort.

25. Instead of *allerlei* we hear also *allerhand*; which is to be preferred? *Allerhand* is vulgar and to be avoided, though it is sometimes heard in conversation.

26. Which are the *collective* numbers, and why so called? —They are so called because they comprehend in the singular a multitude; as, *ein Paar* a pair, *a few*, *ein Dutzend* the ten, *ein Dutzend* a dozen, *ein Schöf* threescore, or sixty. The word *eine Mandel* a fifteen, is not in general use and rather provincial.

27. How do you translate once, twice, thrice? —*Ein Mal*, *zwei Mal*, *drei Mal*. The English word *time* is to be expressed by *Mal* or *mal*, when these words are used in composition with other words and as numbers. Thus likewise, *manchmal* many a time, *oftmal* oftentimes, etc.

28. Which spelling is best, *ein Mal* or *einmal*? —We write *ein Mal* in distinguishing a single repetition from more; as, *er that es nur ein Mal, nicht zwei Mal, nicht drei Mal* he did it but once, not twice, nor thrice. But we write *einmal* as one word when it is an adverb, meaning one day; as, *Lasst uns wie Menschen leben, die einmal alt werden, und welchen es das grösste aller Übel sein würde, ihre verflossenen Jahre nur nach Thorheiten zu berechnen* let us live as men who are *one time* (one day) to grow old, and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all evils to count their past years only by follies.

29. Which is the more correct orthography, *ein Mal* or *ein Mahl*, *oftmal* or *oftmahl*? —It is more correct to write *ein Mal*, because *Mahl* signifies meal, repast.

30. How is *Mal* used in multiplying? —*Ein Mal eins ist eins* once one is one, *zwei Mal zwei ist vier* twice two are four, *drei Mal drei ist neun* three times three are nine.

- IV. PRONOUNS (*Fürwörter*).

1. What are pronouns? —Pronouns are words used instead of nouns to avoid the repetition of the latter; as,

ich kenne Johann, er ist der beste Freund, welchen ich besitze
I know John, *he* is the best friend I possess.

2. How many kinds of pronouns are there?—Six, namely personal, possessive, demonstrative, relative, interrogative, and indefinite.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. How many personal pronouns are there?—In German as in English there are five, viz. for the

1st pers. sing. ich I	1st pers. plur. wir we
2nd " du thou	2nd " ihr you
3rd " er, sie, es he, she, it	3rd " sie they

2. Decline the first person. What is, I, of me, etc., we, of us, etc.

3. Decline the second person. What is, thou, of thee, etc., you, of you, etc.

4. Decline the third person. What is, he, of him, etc., she, of her, etc., it, of it, etc., they of them, etc.

5. What are reciprocal pronouns?—Personal pronouns which have added *selbst* self; as, sing. ich *selbst* I myself, wir *selbst* ourselves, du *selbst* thyself, ihr *selbst* yourselves, er *selbst* himself, sie *selbst* herself, es *selbst* itself; plur. sie *selbst* themselves.

6. What is the use of these reciprocal pronouns?—They are used with reflective verbs to express what we do ourselves; as, ich *selbst* kleide mich an I dress myself; also to give strength to an assertion; as, er *selbst* gab es mir he himself gave it me. They are also called compound or emphatic pronouns.

7. What pronoun is used in addressing a single person (or more than one person) whom we wish to treat with respect, equals in respectable society, or superiors?—The pronoun of the third person plural, Sie, and when the possessive pronoun is wanted, Ihr, Ihrer.

8. What is therefore the German for: have you written

the letter? have you seen your friend? is it your hat? is it yours?—Haben Sie den Brief geschrieben? haben Sie Ihren Freund gesehen? ist es Ihr Hut? ist es Ihrer or der Ihrige.

9. What is the familiar way of addressing brothers, sisters, parents, and intimate friends generally?—They are addressed in the second person singular, du, dein, deiner; as, liebe Schwester, du hast deine Pflicht gethan dear sister, thou hast done thy duty.

10. How do you address in German servants and those who are in humble circumstances generally?—In the third person singular; but male servants are, by gentlemen, though not by ladies, usually addressed in the second person singular; as, Marie hat sie das Handtuch geholt Mary, have you fetched the towel; Johann bringe er, or Johann bringe (du) mir Wasser John, bring me some water.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are possessive pronouns?—Possessive pronouns are called those which denote possession or property; as, dieser ist mein Buch this is my book.

2. How are they divided?—In conjunctive and relative.

3. What are conjunctive possessive pronouns?—Those which are joined to substantives, with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

4. What are relative possessive pronouns?—Words that refer or relate to some nouns used in the former part of the same sentence, or understood, and with which they must agree in gender, number, and case.

5. Which are the conjunctive possessive pronouns?—What is, *my*, *thy*, *his*, etc.

6. What are the conjunctive possessive pronouns declined like?—They are declined like the article *ein a*, in the singular, and like the adjective *gut* good, in the plural.

7. Decline mein Bruder my brother. What is, of my brother, to my brother, my brothers, etc.?

8. Decline meine Schwester my sister. What is, of my sister, to my sister, my sisters, etc.?

9. Decline mein Buch my book. What is, of my book, to my book, my books, etc.?

10. What is, thy brother, thy sister, thy book, thy brothers, thy sisters, thy books?—

11. What is, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your* (euer, eure, and in addressing persons Ihr, Ihre), *their* (ihr, ihre)?—

12. Is there any difference between Ihr and ihr?—The pronoun Ihr is written with a capital letter in addressing persons; as, ist es Ihr Hut is it your hat? and ihr is spelt when it is used in reference to persons spoken of, as, sie verlor ihr Geld she lost her money, ihre Kinder sind gestorben her children died.

13. Is the English conjunctive possessive pronoun always expressed in German? — In German the article with the personal pronoun in the dative or accusative is often used instead of the possessive pronoun, chiefly when parts of the human body are spoken of; as, ich verbrannte mir den Finger I burnt my finger.

14. Which are the relative possessive pronouns? — Der meinige mine, der deinige thine, der seinige his, etc., or meiner, deiner, seiner.

15. What are they declined like? — Those to which the definite article is prefixed are declined like der gute; the others, as meiner, like guter, gute, gutes.

16. What is the German for: his friend and mine, of his friend and mine, to his friend and mine; her brother and thine; my wife and his; my sister and his; your mother and mine; his father and thine?—

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are demonstrative pronouns? — They are used in pointing out the things or persons spoken of.

2. Which are the demonstrative pronouns? — *Dieser*, *diese*, *dieselb* this; *jener*, *jene*, *jenes* that; *solcher*, *solche*, *solches* such; *der*, *die*, *das* that; *derjenige*, *dienige*, *dasjenige* he that; *derselbe*, *dieselbe*, *dasselbe* the same.

3. In what manner is the article *der*, *die*, *das* distinguished from the pronoun demonstrative *der*, *die*, *das*? — When *der*, *die*, *das* are employed as demonstrative pronouns, they must be pronounced with greater emphasis, and are often followed by *da*, *hier*, *dort*; as, *der Mensch* ist *weise*, *welcher* *tugendhaft* *lebt* that man is wise who lives virtuously; *der Mann* (or *der Mann* *dort*, *da*, *hier*) *hat es gesagt* this man (or this man there, here) said it.

4. What is the gen. sing. of the demonstr. pronoun *der*? — In the masc. and neuter it may be *des*, *des* or *desse*n, and in the gen. fem. sing. *der* or *deren*. But *desse*n and *deren* are preferable.

5. What is the gen. plur. of the demonst. pronoun *der*? — *Der*, *derer* or *deren*. But *derer* has for the harshness of sound become obsolete.

6. Decline *dieser Wein* this wine. What is: of this wine, to this wine, etc.? —

7. Decline *solche Frucht* such fruit. What is: of such fruit, to such fruit etc.? —

8. Decline *jenes Mäbchen*. What is: of that girl, to that girl, etc.? —

9. In English you say: *those* are my friends; but in German we say: *dies* sind meine Freunde. What is the rule? — The neuters of *dieser*, *jener*, *der*, viz., *dieselb*, *jenes*, *das*, may be used absolutely, i. e. without any noun, answering the French *ceci*, *cela*, *ce*.

10. What is the German for: this is the man; are these

the men? — *Dies ist der Mann*; *sind dies* (not *diese*) *die Männer*?

11. Sometimes the demonstrative article is used instead of the name of a person. As for instance what is the German for: messengers were sent for Lord such a one, or Lord so and so? — *Boten wurden gesandt an Lord den und den.*

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What do you mean by relative pronouns? — Relative pronouns are words, that refer or relate to an antecedant, i. e. to some substantive used in the former part of the former sentence.

2. Which are they? — The relative pronouns are: *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* who, which or that; *der*, *die*, *das* who, which or that; *wer* who, he who; *was* what, that, which.

3. How is *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* declined? — Like an adjective of the first form, like *guter*.

4. In what differs the declension of the relative *der*, *die*, *das* from the declension of the demonstrative? — The gen. sing. of the relative is only *bessen*, *beren*, *bessen*; and the genitive plural only *beren*; the dative plural only *benen*.

5. What is *whose*, to whom, whom, in German? — *Wessen*, *wem*, *wen*.

6. Is there any difference in the use of the relatives *welcher* and *der*? — They are generally used promiscuously; as, *die Kinder*, *welche* (or *die*) *unten spielen*. But a) the relative *der*, *die*, *das* should never be used before the article in the same gender, and when it can be mistaken for the article; as, *er wählte den Mann*, *der* (better *welcher*) *der* *nächste* war he chose the man who was the nearest; *diese Handlung*, *die* (better *welche*) *Freundschaft* und *Christenthum* gebieten this action, which friendship and christendom command. b) On the contrary, *der*, *die*, *das* is preferred after the first and second personal pronouns, when they are repeated; as, *ich*,

der ich es glaubte I who believed it; du, der du es glaubst; wir, die wir es glaubten; ihr, die ihr es glaubtet.

7. How is *wer* used? — *Wer* stands for *derjenige*, *welcher*, and refers to indefinite persons; as, *wer mich liebt*, *wird es thun* he who loves me, will do it.

8. How is *was* used? — *Was* stands for *daßjenige*, *welches*, is applied only to indefinite things, and can never refer to an antecedentarum; as, *daß Haus*, *welches* (or *daß*, but not *was*) *ich besitze* the house which I possess.

9. How do you translate: whatever it may be—*whoever may have said so?* — *Was es auch sein mag*—*wer es auch gesagt haben mag*. *Ever* is rendered in these cases by *auch*, or also by *immer*.

10. Is the adverb *wo* also used in German instead of a relative pronoun, as we use *where* in English? — In German we say, *dies ist der Ort, wo (an welchem) ich zu bleiben denke* this is the place, where (in which) I intend to remain; *dies ist die Feder, womit (mit welcher) ich zu schreiben gedenke* this is the pen wherewith (with which) I intend to write.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. What are the interrogative pronouns? — Pronouns are called interrogative, by which a question is asked.

2. Which are the interrogative German pronouns? — *Wer* who, *was* what, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* which, *was für einer*, *eine*, *eines* what, i. e. what sort of, *was für* what.

3. How differ *wer*, *was*, and *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* in their use? — *Wer* and *was* are never joined to nouns in asking questions; when a noun immediately follows, *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, *was für ein*, *eine*, *eines*, or *was für* must be used.

4. What difference is there between *was für ein* and *was für einer*? — The former is used with, the latter without a noun.

5. How is *was* für einer declined? — Only the word *einer* is declined; *was* für remaining the same.

6. What means properly *für*? — It is a preposition meaning *for*.

7. What is the German for: what woman is this? — *Was* für eine *Frau* ist dieß?

8. How is to be translated: what difference is there? — *Was* für ein Unterschied ist da?

9. What is the German for: what money is that? — *Was* für *Geld* ist das? or *was* ist *das* für *Geld*?

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

1. Why are the indefinite pronouns so called? — Indefinite pronouns are so called, because they do not define any particular person or thing.

2. How may they be divided? — Into numeral; as, *einer* one, *keiner* no one, none; and distributive, as, *jeder* each, every, *Jemand* somebody, *etwas* something, etc.

3. What is the dative of *Jemand* and *Niemand*? — It may in this case take *en*, or remain unaltered.

4. What is the accusative of these pronouns? — The accusative is like the nominative.

5. How do you English the indefinite pronoun *man*? — *Man* is used only in the third person singular, and is Englished by one, it, men, people, we, they; as, *man* muss wissen we ought to know, *man* glaubt it is believed, we believe, they, people, or men believe.

6. How do you translate: he is some twenty years old? — *Er* ist einige zwanzig Jahre alt, or better, *zwanzig und einige Jahre alt*.

7. How do you translate: they state his name to be Cook something? — *Sie* sagen sein Name sei so etwas wie *Cook*.

8. How do you translate : I paid somewhere between twenty and twenty-five sovereigns ? — Ich bezahlte etwas zwischen zwanzig und fünf und zwanzig Sovereigns.

V. VERBS (Zeitwörter).

1. What is a verb ?—A verb is a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation or the judgment which we make of things ; or, the verb is a word, which signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer.*
2. How do you know a verb ?—By placing the pronouns personal before it : if it be a verb it will be good sense ; as *ich geh' I walk, du lobest thou praisest, er liest he reads.*
3. How are verbs divided ?—They are divided in *a) auxiliary and principal ; b) in regular and irregular verbs.*
4. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb ?—The regular combination and arrangement of its differences.
5. In what consist these differences ?—In the several terminations according to the number, persons, moods, and tenses.
6. What is the mood of a verb ?—That particular form of a verb which shows the manner in which the action, passion, or being is represented ; or, the mood consists in the change which the verb undergoes to signify various intentions of the mind, and various modifications and circumstances of action.
7. How many moods are there ?—Five : the indicative, the subjunctive, the conditional, the imperative and the infinitive.
8. What is a tense ?—The distinction of time in a verb.
9. How many times are there ?—The present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, first and second future.
10. Which are called simple tenses ?—The present and

the imperfect, because in them the helping verbs are not used.

11. How are the other tenses formed?—The variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the auxiliary joined to the form of infinitive or participle.

12. Why is it easy to an English student to acquire a knowledge of the German verb?—The form of the verb in the German language is remarkably similar to that in the English. In both languages there is but one conjugation; in both the derivation of the tenses is the same; in both there are only two simple tenses, the present and the imperfect; and in both the variations of the other tenses consist in the proper variations of the helping verb joined to the infinitive or past participle.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. What are auxiliary verbs?—Those by the help of which the principal verbs are conjugated.

2. How many auxiliary verbs are there in German?—There are three chief auxiliaries for the formation of tenses; viz., *ich habe* I have, *ich bin* I am, *ich werde* I become. Then there are seven auxiliary or helping verbs for the formation of moods; viz., *ich muß* I must, *ich kann* I can, *ich mag* I may, *ich darf* I dare, *ich lasse* I let, *ich will* I will, *ich soll* I shall.

3. Are any of them defective as are in English: I will, shall, ought, must, can, may, do, let?—No, they are all perfect.

4. Do the helping verbs only supply the defects of other verbs by going before or coming after them, and making the sentence thus complete?—The helping verbs are also used as principal verbs when their meaning is not dependent upon another verb in the infinitive or participle following; as, *ich habe Bücher* I have books, *ich will es* I will it, *er ist reich geworden* he is become rich.

5. What is the proper signification of *werben*?—It signifies properly, *to become*, but as an auxiliary verb, in the formation of active and passive tenses, it answers to the English *I am*, *I shall*, *I will*; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise, *du wirst loben* thou wilt praise, *er wird loben* he will praise, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised.

6. What is to be observed about the German verbs *werben* and *wollen*?—The verb *ich will* is used in German only to signify desire, will, or inclination. To express simple futurity, the Germans use *werden*, when in English *shall* is used for the first person future, and *will* for the second and third person future.

7. From *werben* is derived the imperfect in two forms, *ich wurde* and *ich ward*; which is preferable?—The best usage is *ich wurde*.

8. What is the rule for the use of *geworden* and *worden*? *Werben* is used as a helping verb; as, *er ist gelobt worden* he has been praised: the syllable *ge* is omitted because it begins the preceding word. *Geworden* is used as a principal verb: *er ist flüger geworden* he has become wiser.

9. Which is right: *ich hätte es verkaufen können* I might have sold it, or *ich hätte es verkaufen gefönnnt*?—The true form of the pluperfect is, *ich hätte gekonnt*; but the auxiliaries of moods change the participle of compound tenses into the infinitive before another infinitive. Thus: *ich habe ihn schreiben lassen*, not *gelassen* I have caused him to write, *ich hätte es sagen sollen*, not *gesollt* I ought to have said it.

10. By what is the form of the conjunctive mood generally distinguished?—By compound vowels; as *ä*, *ich wäre* I might be, or if I were; *ei*, *ich sei* I may be, or if I be; *ö*, *ich könnte* if I could; *ü*, *ich würde sein* I should be.

11. Do the Germans also, like the English, make use of the auxiliary verb *to do* *thun*?—Anciently they did; but now the use of the verb *thun* as an auxiliary is found only among the lower classes of the South of Germany, and is

generally considered a gross vulgarity; as, *ich* that *lesen*, instead of *ich* *las* I read.

PRINCIPAL VERBS.

12. What do you call principal verbs?—A principal verb is a verb, that, for the formation of all its tenses, does not want the help of auxiliaries; as, *ich lobe* I praise, *ich lobte* I praised, etc.

13. How are principal verbs divided?—In active, passive, neuter, compound, reflective, and impersonal.

14. How do you know when a verb is active?—A verb active denotes the doing of an action, and therefore supposes an agent or person who acts, or an object acted upon; as, to esteem or to commend: I esteem, or I commend the *virtuous*. *I* is here the agent, or person who acts, and *virtuous* the object. *To read*; as, we read the *Scriptures*; *to carry*; as, they carry a *burthen*: *read* and *carry* express the action, and *Scriptures* and *burthen* particularize the object.

15. Why is a verb active also called transitive?—Because the action passes over to the object, or has an effect upon some other thing; as, I shut the book. The object answers to the question *whom?* or *what?* after the verb; as, Alexander conquered the Persians.

16. What is a verb passive?—A verb passive denotes the impressions that persons or things receive when acted upon; as, I am taught, it is printed, they are conquered. It necessarily supposes an object upon which the impression is made, and an agent by whom it is made; as, the picture was painted by Rubens. Picture is the object, and Rubens is the agent. The object answers to the question *who?* or *what?* before the verb.

17. What is a verb neuter?—A verb neuter denotes being or existing; as, I am; and likewise being in some

posture, situation, or circumstance; as, I sit, I stand, I lie, I weep; also an action which does not pass over to an object; as, ich gehe I go, ich falle I fall.

18. Why is a verb neuter also called intransitive?—A verb neuter is also called intransitive, because it expresses no action passing over to another object; it has a complete significance in itself, and requires no noun substantive after it to particularise the subject; as, to sleep, to be, to sit, to laugh. They cannot, from their nature, have a passive voice.

19. By what rule may you distinguish whether a verb be active or neuter?—By observing if I can place a noun, or the neuter pronoun *it* after the verb. If I can, I know that the verb is active, if not, the verb must be neuter. I may say, I eat a cake, I can eat it; but I could not say, I sleep or I sit it.

20. What are compound verbs?—Verbs are called compound when they are joined with prepositions, prefixes, or nouns; as, auslassen to leave out, beweisen to prove, ratshüfslagen to counsel.

21. Which verbs are called reflective?—We give the name of reflective verbs to those which have for their subject and object the same person or thing; as, ich freue mich I rejoice, ich sehne mich I long.

22. Which verbs are called impersonal?—Verbs are called impersonal when the agent is not known or considered as such; they have in their tenses only the third person singular, and take the indefinite pronoun *es*; as, es thauet it thaws, es friert it freezes, es scheint it seems, es giebt there is.

The proper impersonals are those which are used only in the impersonal form, or express the state of weather and the operations of nature; as, es regnet it rains, es schneit it snows, es hagelt it hails. But sometimes personal verbs are changed into impersonal by assuming the indefinite pronoun *es* it; as, es gefällt mir it pleases me, es ärgert mich it vexes me.

REGULAR VERBS.

23. When are verbs called regular?—When they do not change the vowel of the root and take in the imperfect termination *te*, and in the participle *t* or *et* with *ge* before it; as, *lieben*, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

24. Why is the conjugation of the German regular verb easy?—Because there is but one conjugation of regular verbs, whose tenses are formed in a manner most simple.

25. Which are the principal parts of the German verb?—The infinitive, the present, the imperfect, and the preterite participle; as, *lieben* to love, *ich liebe*, *ich liebte*, *geliebt*.

26. What is the root of the German verb?—The infinitive, from which all tenses are derived and which always ends in *e* or *en*; as *loben* to praise.

27. When ends the infinitive in *e* or in *en*?—When this termination is preceded by *l* or *r*; as, *hindern* to hinder, *lächeln* to smile.

28. How is the present formed from the infinitive?—By omitting the *n*; as, *ich lobe* I praise, from *loben* to praise.

29. What is further to be observed about the formation of the present?—In those verbs in which *l* or *r* occurs before the final *n* of the infinitive, the *e* preceding these letters is left out in the first person of the present tense; as, *ich sammle*, instead of *ich sammle*, from *sammeln* to collect.

30. How is the imperfect formed from the present?—By adding the termination *te*; as, *ich lobe*, *ich lobete*, which is in prose contracted into *ich lobte*.

31. How is the pret. participle formed from the imperfect?—By omitting the termination *e* of the imp. and putting *ge* before it; as, *gelobet*; contr. *gelobt*.

32. In which verbs is *ge* omitted before the pret. participle?—When the infinitive begins with the syllables *be*, *emp*, *ent*, *er*, *ver*, *jet*, or *ge*; as, *entgeien* to disagree, *ent-*

zwelet ; also in verbs of foreign origin terminating in *ieren* or *ieren* ; as, *studiren*, *studirt*, *regieren*, *regiert*, and in a few true German verbs of the termination *ieren* ; as, *buchstabieren* to spell, *buchstabieren*.

33. How are the perfect and pluperfect tenses formed ?—By adding the corresponding tenses of the auxiliary *haben* to the preter. part. ; as, *ich habe gelobt* I have praised, *ich hatte gelobt* I had praised : but some neuter verbs take *sein* instead of *haben*.

34. How is the first future formed ?—By *werden* and the present infinitive ; as, *ich werde loben* I shall praise.

35. How is the second future formed ?—By *werben* and the preter. infinitive ; as, *ich werde gelobt haben* I shall have praised.

36. How is the passive voice formed ?—By the auxiliary verb *werben* added to the preterite participle ; as, *ich werde gelobt* I am praised, *ich wurde gelobt* I was praised, etc.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

37. What verbs are called irregular ?—Those which change their radical vowels and do not form the imperfect and participle as does the verb *loben*.

38. Are there many irregular verbs ?—Most of the German verbs are regular. The number of German and English irregular verbs is nearly equal, and the irregularity in the English verbs often directs us to the irregularity in the German verbs.

39. Into how many classes may the irregular verbs be divided ?—Into four, according to the deviations from the regular terminations and vowels.

40. What verbs comprise the first class ?—Those which in the *imperfect* and *participle* have regular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs ; as, *nennen* to name, *ich nenne*, *ich nannte*, *genannt* ; *dürfen* to dare, *ich darf*, *ich durfte*, *gedurft*.

41. Which verbs are of the second class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have both irregular terminations and vowels or diphthongs, but regular vowels in the *present*; as, *beifßen* to bite, *ich beifſe*, *ich biß*, *gebißſen*; *heben* to lift, *ich hebe*, *ich hob*, *gehoben*.

42. What verbs constitute the third class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations, also in the present participle irregular vowels, but regular vowels or diphthongs in the *imperfect*; as, *blasen* to blow, *ich blase*, *ich bließ*, *geblasen*; *heißen* to be called, *ich heiße*, *ich hieß*, *geheißen*.

43. Which verbs belong to the fourth class?—Those which, in the imperfect and participle, have irregular terminations with irregular vowels or diphthongs in the *present*, *imperfect* and *participle*; as *bergen* to conceal, *ich berge*, *ich barg*, *geborgen*; *gebären* to bring forth, *ich gebäre*, *ich gebar*, *geboren*.

44. Is there any general rule to form the pret. participle of irregular verbs? Whenever the imperfect ends with *te*, the part. ends with *t*, and where the imperfect does not end with *te*, the part. ends in *en*; as, *denken* to think, *ich denke*, *ich dachte*, *gedacht*; *binden* to tie, *ich binde*, *ich band*, *gebunden*.

45. What is to be observed about those which, in the imperfect and part. change the long vowel into a short one?—They double the final radical consonant, and change *b* into *t*; as, *schleifen* to grind, *ich schleife*, *ich schliff*, *geschliffen*; *leiden* to suffer, *ich leide*, *ich litt*, *gelitten*.

46. What is to be observed about those verbs which, in the imperfect and part. change the short vowel into a long one?—They drop one of the radical consonants; as, *kommen* to come, *ich kam*, *gekommen*; *bitten* to pray, *ich bitte*, *ich bat*, *gebeten*.

47. How is the conjunctive mood of the imperf. formed?—By changing the three vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and adding *c* whenever the imp. of the indicative ends with a

consonant; as, *thun* to do, *ich thät*, *ich thäte*; *biegen* to bend, *ich bog*, *ich böge*; *tragen* to bear, *ich trug*, *ich trüge*; *denken* to think, *ich dachte*, *ich dächte*.

48. What is to be observed about those verbs which have both an active and intransitive signification?—They are regular as actives, and irregular as intransitives; as, *erschrecken* to frighten, *er erschreckte mich*, *ich wurde erschreckt*, *ich erschrak*, *ich bin erschrocken*.

49. What is to be observed about some verbs which have both a physical and figurative sense?—They are regular in the physical sense, and irregular in the figurative; as, *bewegen* to move and to persuade, *er bewegte die Hand* he *moved* the hand, *er hat die Hand bewegt*, *er bewegte mich* he *persuaded* me, *er hat mich bewogen*.

50. How is *fragen* conjugated?—The best authors make it regular, and write *du fragst*, *er fragt*, not *du frägst*, *er frägt*; *ich fragte*, not *frug*, *gefragt*, not *gefragen*.

51. Which is irregular, *mählen* to grind, or *malen* to paint?—*Mählen* to grind, having the participle *gemahlen*; but the participle of *malen* to paint, is *gemalt* painted.

52. How is *senden* to send, conjugated?—*Ich sende*, *ich sandte*, *gesandt*. The imperf. *ich sandte* and the part. *gesandt* are more used by good authors than *ich sendete* and *gesendet*. But *sendete* is used as the conjunctive of the imperfect.

NEUTER VERBS.

53. Have all neuter verbs only an intransitive signification?—Some expressive of an action occur as impersonal verbs in the passive form; as, *es wird davon geredet* it is spoken of, *es ward gespielt*.

54. Are there intransitives from which transitives have been formed?—From *fallen* to fall, descends *fällen* to fell; from *verschwinden* to vanish, *verschwinden* to waste; from *sitzen* to sit, *setzen* to place; from *fließen* to flow, *flößen* to make flow.

55. With what auxiliary are they conjugated?—Either with *haben* or *sein*.

56. When are they conjugated with *haben*?—When they express simple physical actions without reference to a place, the completion of an action or a state, and a continued state whether of motion or of rest; as, *ich habe gezittert* I have trembled, *der Baum hat ausgeblüht* the tree has finished blowing, *ich habe geschlafen* I have slept.

57. When are they conjugated with *sein*?—When they denote a transition into any state, or a motion with reference to the manner and place of the motion; as, *er ist gestorben* he has died, *ich bin gefolgt* I have followed.

58. Why do we say *die Erde ist gefroren* the earth is frozen, but *es hat die ganze Nacht gefroren*?—Verbs expressive of motion take *sein* when place or space is referred to, and *haben* with reference to time or manner; as, *ich bin nach Windsor geritten* I have been riding to Windsor, *ich habe das Pferd geritten* I have ridden that horse, *er hat sehr schlecht geritten* he has been riding very badly.

59. Why do we say *wir sind gelaufen* we have run, but *das Faß hat gelaufen* the cask has run?—Some verbs expressive of motion require *sein*, when taken in the proper sense; and *haben* in the figurative sense.

60. What auxiliary do neutrals take when they are used as reflective or reciprocal verbs?—They then take *haben*; as, *er hat sich arm gespielt* he has become poor by gambling, *er hat sich frank getrunken* he has become ill by drinking, *er hat sich gut gestanden* he has had a good income.

COMPOUND VERBS.

61. How are they generally conjugated?—They generally follow the conjugation of the simple verbs, some of which are regular, others irregular.

62. How many divisions of compound verbs are there?—Two; viz., separable and inseparable compound verbs.

63. What verbs comprehends the first class?—Verbs compounded in the infinitive with participles, which, in the simple tenses and in the imperative mood, are separated from them; as, *aufhalten* to detain: *ich halte auf, ich hält auf, halte auf.*

64. Where is the particle, of which the verb is compounded, placed, when more words are used to complete the sentence and follow the verb?—The particle is then entirely separated from it, and placed at the end of the sentence; as, *wir fuhren in einer Kutsche nach London zurück* we came back to London in a coach.

65. Where is the separable particle put when the compound verb is used with another verb in the same sentence?—In this case it is not to be placed at the end of the sentence, but immediately before the infinitive; as, *ich fing nach drei Tagen wieder an zu genesen* after three days I began to recover.

66. How is the part. pret. of the verbs formed?—The syllable *ge* is not placed before it, but inserted between the separable particle and the verb; as, *annehmen* to accept, *angenommen.*

67. What is to be observed concerning the infinitive?—In sentences, in which a purpose or design is expressed by the infinitive mood with *zu*, this syllable coalesces with the compound verb; as, *er weigerte sich hereinzufkommen* he refused to come in.

68. What verbs comprehend the second class of compound verbs?—Verbs compounded into inseparable particles.

69. What difference is there between separable and inseparable particles?—The separable particles are accented, and may be taken by, and have a meaning of, themselves; but the inseparable particles are unaccented, and only used in composition. *Aus* out, and *bei* near, nearly, are separable particles, from which descend *aussehen* to expose, *beiführen*

to assist. *Be* and *miss* are inseparable, never used by themselves, but only in composition ; as, *bedenken* to consider, *missfallen* to displease.

70. Some particles are both separable and inseparable ; which are they ?—*Um* about, *über* over, *unter* under, *durch* through, *wieder* again.

71. When are they separable, and when inseparable ?—They are separable when the accent is upon them, but inseparable when the accent is upon the verb ; as, *er brach durch* he broke through, *die Sonne hat die Wolken durchbrochen* the sun has broken through the clouds, *er ist umgelaufen* he has been knocked down by running, *er umläuft die Stadt* he goes the circuit of the town, *er sieht über* he leaps over, *er übersetzt in das Deutsche* he translates into German, *ich habe das Buch wiedergeholt* I have taken back the book, *ich habe die Worte wiederholt* I have repeated the words.

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

72. How are the reflective verbs formed ?—They are formed with the reflective pronouns *mirh* myself, *dirh* thyself, *sich* himself, herself, itself, sing. ; *uns* ourselves, *euch* yourselves, *sich* themselves, plur.

73. How are they conjugated ?—Like active verbs, and they are either regular or irregular.

74. What auxiliary do they require in the compound tenses ?—The auxiliary *haben* ; as, *ich habe mirh gefreut* I have rejoiced myself, *ich hatte mirh beklagt* I had complained.

75. Are they in their meaning entirely independent of transitive verbs ?—Several verbs are only reflective, and have no meaning without the reflective pronouns ; as, *ich schâme mirh* I am ashamed, *ich sehne mirh* I long, *ich grâme mirh* I grieve ; but most transitives may be made reflectives ; as, *vergessen* to forget, *sich vergessen* ; *vereinigen* to unite, *sich vereinigen* ; *verbrennen* to burn, *sich verbrennen*.

Sometimes the signification of reflective verbs is different from the original meaning of those active verbs from which they are formed; as, *stellen* to place, *sich stellen* to pretend; *vergehen* to pass away, *sich vergessen* to offend.

76. In what case do they take the pronoun?—Most reflective verbs take the pronoun in the accusative; as, *ich erbarme mich* I pity, *ich besinne mich* I recollect; but some few admit the pronoun in the dative; as, *ich mäße mir nicht* an I do not assume, *ich bilde mir nicht ein* I do not fancy, *ich getraue mir* I am confident.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

77. How are the impersonal verbs conjugated?—They are regular or irregular and take the indefinite pronoun *es* it, in the third person singular only, with the auxiliary *haben* in the compound tenses; as, *regnen* to rain, *es regnet*, *es regnete*, *es hat geregnet*, *es hatte geregnet*, *es wird regnen*; but few take the auxiliary *sein*; as, *es ist geschehen* it has happened.

78. How are they formed?—Some are only impersonal, others are formed from personal verbs; as, *es hagelt* it hails, *es thaut*, it thaws, etc., which are always impersonal. From *ich verstehe* I understand, is formed, *es versteht sich* it follows of course; from *sagen* to say, *es sagt sich leicht* it is easily said; from *wohnen* to dwell, *es wohnt sich hier gut* here is a good place to live in; from *ich freue mich* I rejoice, *es freut mich*; from *ich durste* or *ich bin durstig* I am thirsty, *es durstet mich* I am thirsty.

79. Is *es* sometimes omitted?—Yes, when the pronoun is put first, *es* is omitted; as, *mich durstet*, instead of *es durstet mich*; *mir fehlt*, or *es fehlt mir* I want.

80. Is *es* also employed with the passive verb?—Sometimes; as, *es wird gesagt* it is said; but in this connexion the indefinite pronoun *man* is more commonly used.

81. What signifies man?—It is an impersonal particle, which changes personal verbs into impersonal, and answers to the English one, we, people, men, or the passive use of the verb to be; as, man glaubt, or es wird geglaubt it is believed; we, they, people, or men believe; man hat gelungen, or es wird gelungen it has been denied (in French like *on*, as, *on dit*).

82. Are man and es always prefixed?—When the impersonal verb is used to affirm or deny, the particle man one, or es it, are prefixed; but if it is used as a verb of interrogation, those particles are placed after it; as, man schreibt one writes, or they write; schreibt man do they write? es regnet it rains, regnet es does it rain?

83. How is es sometimes to be Englished?—By *there*; as, es ist there is, es gab there was, es wird sein there will be.

84. What case of the personal pronoun do they govern?—Some govern the dative case; as, es fehlt mir I want, es kommt mir vor it appears to me: others govern the accusative; as, es friert mich I am cold, es wundert mich it surprises me. A few admit of a dative and accusative of the pronoun; as, es graut mich I am afraid.

85. Is there any difference in the use of es däucht mir and es dünt mich it seems to me?—It is generally used indiscriminately, but some make a nice distinction, and prefer es däucht mir in speaking of ideas, but using es dünt mich for visible objects; as, seine Ansicht, däucht mir enthält eine Wahrheit his view of the matter, I suppose, is much like truth, dieses Papier ist, wie mich dünt, mehr gelb als weiß this paper is, as it seems to me, more yellow than white.

VI. ADVERBS.—Umstandswörter.

1. What is an adverb?—It is a word added to verbs, adjectives, and also to other adverbs to denote some qua-

lity or circumstance belonging to them; as, *hald* soon; *ich werthe hald bezahlen* I shall *soon* pay.

2. How are they formed? — Frequently from substantives by the addition of certain syllables; as, *bar*, *wunderbar* wonderfully; *hast*, *mannhast* manfully; *icht*, *fleckicht* spotty; *ig*, *gnädig* gracious; *lei*, *allerlei* of all sorts; *lich*, *findlich* filially; *sam*, *arbeitsam* laborious.

Some words may be changed into adverbs by means of an additional *s*; as, *Mittag* noon, *Mittags* at noon; *Abends* in the evening, from *Abend* evening; *bereits* already, from *bereit* ready.

3. Translate the following sentences into German with the adverbs belonging to them: I will start, that I may come *soon* back *ich* will *aufbrechen*, *damit* *ich* *hald* *zurückkomme*. *Here* is good walking *hier* *ist* *gut* *zu gehen*. I was with him *yesterday* in the evening. I have not yet seen him *to-day*. I did not sleep *there* last night.

VII. PREPOSITIONS.—*Verhältnisswörter.*

1. What is a preposition? — A word put before nouns and pronouns in order to connect them with other words and to show the relation which one word has to another.

2. Give a few examples. — *Er bat um sein Geld* he asked *for* his money. *Ich habe keine Antwort von ihm erhalten* I have received *no answer from* him.

3. What cases do prepositions govern in German? — Some always require after them the genitive, or the dative, or the accusative; others either the genitive or dative, according to the import of the sentence; others again either the dative or accusative.

4. How differ the German sentences *ich ging in den Garten* from *ich ging in dem Garten*? — The first sentence means:

I went into the garden; the second: I walked about in the garden.

5. In the first sentence the German preposition *in* has the accusative after it, in the second it is followed by the dative; what is the rule for this? — When motion *to* a place is expressed by the prepositions *an*, *auf*, *hinter*, *in*, *neben*, *über*, *unter*, *vor*, *zwischen*, the accusative is required, but if they express motion, or rest *in* a place, the dative is used.

6. If we can ask in German *wo* where? the dative is used; if we can ask *wohin* whither, what way? the accusative is used. Give some examples. — *Er sitzt auf dem Stuhl* he sits on the chair (where *wo*?); *er setzt sich auf den Stuhl* he places himself upon the chair (whereto *wohin*?). *Die Reihe ist an mir* it is my turn; *die Reihe kommt an mich* it comes to my turn.

7. How may prepositions be classed as regards their origin? — Into primitive, derivative, and compound.

8. Give some examples. — *Er ging durch den Wald* he walked through the wood; here *durch* is a primitive preposition. *Er stieg auf das Dach mittelst einer Leiter* he mounted upon the roof by means of a ladder; here *mittelst* is a derivative preposition from *Mittel* means. *Anstatt des Vaters* instead of the father; here *anstatt* is compounded of *an* and *statt*, to signify: in the place of.

9. How coalesce the two prepositions *wegen* and *halben* into one word with the possessive pronoun *mein*, *dein*, *sein*? — In this manner; we say, *meinetwegen* or *meinethalbien* on my account, *seinetwegen* on his account; as, *er that es meinethalben* he did it on my account.

10. How are *vor* and *für* to be distinguished? — *Vor* answers to the English word *before*, and *für* to word *for* or *instead of*; as, *ich trat vor den Tisch* I went before the table; *für wen kaufst du das* for whom art thou buying that? *Er hat für uns bezahlt* he has paid instead of us.

11. What difference in meaning is there between *umher* and *herum*? — *Umher* denotes a movement *to* several places, but *herum* a movement from and return to a certain place; as, *er ging den ganzen Tag in der Stadt umher* he walked the whole day about the town; *er ging um die Stadt herum* he walked round the town.

12. As *herum* so likewise some other compound prepositions may be separated, e. g. *dahin*, *hinterher*. Give an example. — *Er warf das Buch da vor mich hin* he threw down the book before me; *er ging hinter dem Wagen her* he walked behind the carriage.

VIII. ON CONJUNCTIONS.—Bindewörter.

1. Of what use are conjunctions? — A conjunction is a word, that is chiefly used to join words and sentences together, and shows the manner of their dependence on one another.

2. How many sorts of conjunctions are there? — There are eight sorts, viz.:—1. copulative conjunctions, as: *und*, *auch*; 2. comparative, *wie*, *gleichwie*; 3. disjunctive, *entweder*, *hingegen*; 4. concessive, *jwar*, *obgleich*; 5. adversative, *aber*, *allein*; 6. casual, or to give reason, *weil*, *denn*; 7. conditional, *wenn*, *falls*; 8. conclusive, *folglich*, *daher*.

3. What are concessive conjunctions? — They express concession, or grant a point of the sentence; as, *obgleich er sehr, frank ist, ist doch noch Hoffnung*, *daß er wieder genesen werde* although he is still very ill, yet there is still room to hope that he will recover.

4. What influence exert some conjunctions on the order of the words? — Some throw the verb to the end of the sentence; as, *nachdem wir zu Abend geessen hatten so gingen wir spazieren* when we had supped we took a walk; *als ich in London ankam* when I arrived in London.

5. What are corresponding conjunctions? — Conjunctions which answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; thus entweder either, requires aber or, to begin the following part of the sentence; weder neither, is followed by noch nor; sowohl takes als as, after it. Entweder ist er ausgegangen oder im Garten he is either gone out or in the garden. Je mehr ich trinke, desto mehr durstet mich the more I drink the more thirsty I am. Sowohl meine Brüder als meine Schwestern waren im Theater my brothers as well as my sisters were in the theatre.

6. What is to be observed respecting the conjunction so, which is often found in the beginning of the principal part of a sentence? — Some conjunctions, as da when, obwohl although, wiemöhl though, which begin the secondary part of a compound sentence, require so after them, but it may be left out, if the secondary part is not too long; as, obgleich er reich ist, (so) kann er doch nicht allen Leuten helfen although he is rich, he cannot help everybody.

7. When may the conjunction dass be omitted? — After an expression which implies a wish, a prayer, or an assurance, this conjunction may be omitted: als, ich hoffe, es werde gewiss geschehen I hope it will certainly happen; ich wünsche, Gott wolle Sie in seinen Schutz nehmen I wish, God may take you under his protection.

8. What influence has the conjunction dass, expressed or understood, on the construction of a sentence? — When a certainty is spoken of, it requires the indicative of the verb, but the subjunctive, when desire, doubt or uncertainty is implied.

9. What is the German for: it is known that he is here?
— Man weiß, daß er hier ist.

10. What is the German for: would one think it were possible? — Sollte man glauben, daß es möglich wäre?

IX. ON INTERJECTIONS.—*Empfindungswörter.*

1. What are interjections? — Words that are used to express some passion of the mind, are called interjections.
2. Why are they so called? — Because they are introduced in a sentence without making any alteration in its composition.
3. How are they formed? — They consist of one or more letters or words; as, *Oh!* *Oh!* *Oh weh!* *Oh!* *Wfui fy!* *Siehe* *see, look, lo!* *Weg away!* *Halt stop!*
4. How is it, that the interjections *weh* and *wohl* are always followed by a dative? — The dative is governed by a word understood; as, *weh* (*sei*) *dir* *woe be unto thee!* *wohl* (*ist*) *mit* *well is me!*
5. Such an ellipsis occurs also in other interjections; give an example. — *Ruhe, sage ich!* *peace, I say!* To *Ruhe* *peace*, is here understood *halte* *keep*. In like manner: *Stein Wort* (*sprich*)! *not a word (speak)!*
6. Sometimes interjections consist of broken sentences; as, *Gott sei Dank* *thank God!* *gütiger Gott* *good God!* Translate the following: *What happiness!* *Heaven preserve you!* *Long live the Queen!*

THE END.



